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AARON M. POWELL, *Editor.*

WENDELL PHILLIPS, *Special Editorial Contributor.*

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RECONSTRUCTION—GEN. GRANT.

LETTER FROM COL. CHARLES E. MOSS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 1, 1868.

To the Editor of the Standard:

The work of reaction goes bravely on. The traitor at the White House closed the work of the past year by making another advance in the direction of restoring rebellion. Gen. Pope and Gen. Ord have both been made to give place to generals of the Hancock school. Hereafter no pretence will be made by the Executive of a faithful execution of the reconstruction acts. Victorious over Congress, he will hesitate not to resort to any measures requisite to rob the nation of the fruits of its victories over rebellion. And why should he hesitate? The representatives of the loyal people, elected to remove him from power, tamely surrendered at the opening of the contest. It cannot reasonably be expected they will now interpose any serious obstacle to the accomplishment of his wicked purposes. In truth, those representatives are swift to flee before the very appearance of danger, and at the time of the recent removals were indulging in turkeys and wine and enjoying the comforts of palatial homes hundreds of miles from the theatre of action. And that desertion too took place after the Executive had coolly and insultingly announced to both Houses his intention not to execute the reconstruction acts and to resist with all the force at his command any attempt to interfere with him.

That the work of loyal reconstruction will be greatly retarded if not prevented by the recent removals, no one pretends to deny. In fact, it is now very doubtful whether any of the insurgent States save Alabama, Florida and South Carolina will be able to ratify the constitutions framed by their State Conventions, even if permitted to vote upon them. But it is by no means certain the people will be allowed a vote on them. Immediately after the base surrender of Congress on the impeachment question, it was suggested in the *Constitutional Union*, Johnson's paper in this city, that the present commanders should be removed, and others appointed who would set aside the elections already holden, and order new ones and permit all persons disfranchised to participate in such elections. The removals have been made, and it is not improbable but the remaining suggestions will be carried out. In truth, it is quite probable that they will be, as that would be the most direct and certain mode of defeating Congressional reconstruction the President can possibly adopt.

Gen. Hancock is said to have called for another regiment of troops in his department. It is said that he is finding some difficulty in restoring all the old rebel officers removed by Sheridan, and that there will be considerable trouble in enforcing all the orders and decrees required by the Executive. Others state the object of the call for more troops is to enable him to maintain Mr. Johnson's provisional governments against the governments framed by the conventions under the reconstruction acts. It is generally believed that the President will so use the military and power of the government as to defeat the ratification by a vote of the people in the non-reconstructed States of the constitutions formed by their conventions, and after that is done will manage to force upon Congress a recognition of his governments. There is much reason for the existence of that belief. Congress has ceased to be an aggressive or a progressive power in the land, and the Executive is left full liberty to act in such manner as he deems expedient. That his disposition is good enough for such an act, no one can doubt. That he would experience much difficulty in carrying out his plans, no sensible man believes. There being no serious obstacles in the way of the accomplishment of that or any other wicked measure he may devise, it would not be surprising at any time to find him driving Congress from the capitol and overthrowing the governments organized in the South under the Reconstruction acts.

The Grant men are rather disposed to submit to all the Executive may require. The lower down in the depths of humiliation the Republican party is thrust by the heartlessness of its leaders, the more certain do they feel of the nomination of their idol. They very justly consider any hostility entertained or exhibited on the part of Congress against the policy of the President as hostility entertained and exhibited against Gen. Grant. Hence Washburne and other Grant men are now as silent as dumb babes about the usurpations of the Executive. In that they are about right. Gen. Grant's testimony on the impeachment question admits that he is one who is perhaps more than any other man responsible for President Johnson's policy.

There are some facts connected with the position of Gen. Grant that may be well for Radicals to ponder before committing themselves to him as a Republican Presidential candidate. In his testimony on the impeachment case, the General admits that he and William S. Hillyer visited President Johnson on or about the 1st of February, 1866, and had a long conversation upon the subject of reconstruction. He also admits Mr. Hillyer was to go over to New York and make a speech, and there give utterance to certain matters talked over at that conversation. Mr. Hillyer, in his testimony, tells the world Gen. Grant and President Johnson both agreed in support of the President's policy, and that the speech he made in New York was in sentiment concurred in by both the General and the President. Mr. Hillyer also told one of the Committee, after the testimony was over, that Gen. Grant stated in the course of the conversation that he believed "this was a white man's government, and no negro should be permitted to participate in it." That is stated to be Gen. Grant's views by one who heard him express them, and no mortal man present at that time denies the fact Gen. Grant did thus speak out on that subject.

There is another fact connected with the political position of Grant worthy of note. Not a Radical friend of his ever yet asserted that the General ever expressed himself in favor of universal suffrage either North or South. His friends are opposed to the adoption of any platform on the part of the Republican party endorsing that idea. The members of his household who pretend to obtain their information from his expressed opinions, tell the world he opposes negro suffrage. One man in his city, who is truthful, and a personal friend and former member of Gen. Grant's military staff, stated that not more than four weeks since the General declared "the work of reconstruction will all have to be done over again—that the idea of permitting ignorant slaves just released from bondage to vote, and disfranchising educated and intelligent white men, was monstrous." Now, by all rules of evidence, we must give more weight to the assertions of those who state his opinions from declarations made by himself, than to those of persons who merely give their opinions of his views, without ever having heard him utter one syllable on the subject. The members of his household are better authority as to his opinions than E. B. Washburne. Besides all the rest, there are two other facts to be thrown into the scale. The General is a West Point soldier, and all that class of men, as a rule, are conservatives, and aristocratic in their views. Gen. Grant has never uttered an opinion leading to the conclusion that he is an exception to that rule. In addition to all the rest, early in 1866 the House of Representatives passed a negro suffrage act for the District of Columbia. It went to the Senate, and was referred to the proper Committee. Then it was telegraphed all over the land that Gen. Grant opposed negro suffrage, and his friends in the Senate managed to stave off its consideration until the next session of Congress. The elections of 1866, however, induced the Grant men to vote for it in the Winter of 1867.

Now the part of wisdom would require Radicals to refuse to aid in nominating a candidate unless openly pledged and committed to the measure of universal manhood suffrage.

The timid Republicans of this dawdling Congress have once more passed the bill permitting negroes to hold office in the District of Columbia, and adjourned in time to enable the President to kill it by a pocket veto. One day more would have saved it, but the members could not forego the luxury of turkeys and wine at the parlors of their own houses one day longer, and so they adjourned. This is the second performance of that character within ten months by the XLth Congress. I presume they will pass the bill over again three days before the next adjournment, so as to give the President an opportunity to pocket it a third time, and send them down to history as remarkably attentive to the interests of the people.

CHARLES E. MOSS.

NASBY AT THE SOUTH.

MR. NASBY HAVING BEEN SENT SOUTH TO REPORT UPON THE CONDITION OF THINGS IN THE FIFTH DEPARTMENT, DOES SO REPORT.

NOO ORLEENS, December 16, 1867.

To His Eggslency A. Johnson, President uv the Yoonited States:

I HEV the honor to report that I arrived in this city safely, and am ez comfortable ez may be. It wuz a most disagreeable task yoo imposed upon me, but I cherfully took it. It is a matter uv no small moment to one uv my yeers, who hez bin drinkin one brand uv whiskey for yeers, to shift sudden and take his chances along the road, and raleroad travelin ain't safe, but to serve yoo wat woodent I undergo? By the way, coodent the salery uv my P. O. be raised? On my way down I saw nothin uv a pekooleyrly alarmin nacher. I trembled for the Republic somewhat at one pint in Tennessee, when I saw a nigger enter the car into wich I set and pull out a noospaper and go to reedin, but I calmed myself. When we hev a Dimokratic President, and a Dimokratic Congris, a reorganizashen uv the Court kin be had, and the laws under wich sich things is permitted kin be desided unconstooshnel, and these people be agin redoost to their normal speer. One uv em, a woman, hed the impudence to set in front uv me for ten miles.

I found Noo Orleens in a tremur uv joy. The order of the grate and good Hancock hed restored confidence in the buzzums uv our friends, and consternation in the breasts uv our enemies. Juries, thank God, are no more polluted with niggers onto em. They are now drawed from the old citizens, many uv wich served under Boregard in the late onpleasantnis. Biznis, therefore, in the Courts goes on without delay. Ez a sample uv how much biznis is facilitated, I may menshun that in one Court there wuz forty-four cases in wich niggers wuz plaintiffs, and forty-five in wich niggers wuz defendants. The tryin uv all these cases wuz accomplished in three hours and nineteen minits; the verdicks in the forty-four fust cases bein invariably for the defendants, and in the forty-five other cases for the plaintiffs. Uv the time specified, two hours and twenty-three minutes wuz consumed by the niggers in payin the costs. Its a singler thing how wrong the niggers alluz are.

In addition to this boon, the citizens uv Looisiana hev I am happy to state got back their *habis corpusses*. General Hancock, with a courage wich I can't too highly commend, ashoored the people that so long ez he hed power here they shood never be agin deprived uv em.

In Texas, affairs is goin on ez well ez cood be expected. The Genral's order for holdin the elecshen gives general satisfacshen to our frends. The elecshens are to be held only at county seets, wich owin to the size uv the counties, will probably prevent a great many uv the niggers from attendin. Then wher a judge of eleshen can't sit, the civil authorities appint another in his sted, insted uv the Military commander, wich our frends think will give us a majority uv the elecshen boards, and finally, that wich partikelerly binds General Hancock to us is that part uv his order wich perhibits the military from bein at the polls. It is eggstremely probable that the Etheopeons uv Amerikin descent will be very generally perswaded not to vote at all. The citizens uv Texas hev a way uv persuadin the niggers when they ain't unconstooshnally interfered with that will, I think, enshoor the triumph uv correct principles in that State. A native Texan, a gentleman who is now in Noo Orleens a purchasin catridges for 7 inch revolvers to be yoozed in reconstructin the State, gave me sich informashen ez preclooded the necessity uv my goin personally to inspect.

The land owners uv Texas, with an ardent desire to avoid distress in the State next winter, both for themselves and the colored populashen, hev wisely determined that the niggers shel work whether or no, and in sich a way ez to make their work profitable. They hev desired to form labor leagues, the objeck uv wich is to extract from the nigger the labor that is layin dormant into him, at about $12 per month. They hev mutooally pledged themselves to pay no more than $12 per month for able bodied niggers durin the workin season, deductin board and so forth for their families; and further, that no one will employ a nigger from another naborhood onless he kin show permishen from his last employer. They hev other rools for proper regelashun uv this perverse people wich is hardly worth menshunin, but probably it wood be as well. One is, that ef the wages is more than eat up by the family expenses the nigger shel work it out next season, and that the supplies upon wich they live shel be furnished by the employer upon sich terms ez a committee uv employees in each deestrick shel agree.

To prevent mismanagement uv the soil by these undeveloped intellecks, and to enshoor their acceptance uv these laws, it is also a part uv the league that no land be leased or sold to any one of Afrikin blood, and that ez much uv the wages ez the employer considers proper, be retained in his hands.

They accept the situashen and acknowledge the bindin force uv emancipashen, but they must regulate labor themselves. It is thot by livin faithfully to these regulashens cheep cotton kin be agin perdoost in Texas. Ef the Legislater elected is ez we hope it will be, this code will be made a law, and thank the Lord emancipashen wont mean nothin in Texas cept a change uv name.

I wood suggest that yoo to-wunst take the last order uv Generil Hancock's and make it the subject uv a message to Congris. Detale in full the Genral's talk here, and add to it ez only yoo kin. Tell Congris that he is again to mak the LAW the rool uv his conduct, and that he perposes to uphold the courts and civil authorities, and will only yoose his military to these ends. Sling in here suthin to the effect that Ameriken liberty (wich, in this country is a pekoolyer variety uv the artikle) is still an inheritance uv the white people, and shel alluz be. Tell em that when a *soljer* has onlimited power in his hands, and refooses to yoose it for the purpose uv gratifyin selfish ambishun, he presents a hefty sample uv virtoo under difficulties. It would be well, at this pint, to compare Hancock with Washington, makin the difference atween em merely nominel. Say that there may be officers in the army besides Hancock who imitates Washington, but yoo hevnt sot eyes onto em ez yit. Assert that Hancock is the fust officer in command, sence the close uv the late onpleasantnis, who hez given utterance to sich sentimence in his orders, and demand that Congris shell vote him a gold medal. I sejest that this be done to wunst, for reasons which are obvus. We desire Gen. Hancock to continue in well-doin, but ez that well-doin in our behalf mite lead to his nominashen for the Presidency, it is well enuff to kill him off in that direckshen, so soon ez he is committed. Hence write. Don't let Seward diloot it, or Randall pollyfox it. Put out my naked idees clothed in yoor terse and vigrous language, and yoo will hev done a good thing.

I repeated them to the leadin officers uv the "Lost Coz Club," and the ijee wuz rapcherously received. One member sejested that it wuzn't best, ez reely the thing wuz too absurd. But he voted aye on the proposishen, compromisin with himself by saying that ef it wuz received ez he 'sposed it wood be, it wuz easy enuff to swear that His Eggslency wuz drunk when he wrote it, wich wooden't hurt him with his party at all.

Another, who is trooly a friend of yoors, objectid, on the score that sich high settin up would give Hancock the nominashen, but he wuz left to skorn. "Wat," sed an old gray-heeded member, "hez A. Johnson ever commended that he ain't killed?"

It wuz yoonanimously resolved that yoo doo it. In more heart than I hev bin for months, I subscribe myself

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(Wich is Postmaster)

THE LAST MOVE.

From the New York Tribune.

[In the following merited criticism of the President and Gen. Grant, the *Tribune* writes also its own severe condemnation, as well as of Congress, and of all who are responsible for the defeat of Impeachment.—ED.]

The President successfully plays his game of political chess. Two more pieces have been captured! Pope and Ord are removed from command. We understand the removal of Pope. He was too much in sympathy with Congress—too anxious to do his work. The "policy" (new edition) is to keep the South out of Congress. If we can only have chaos in the rebel States—disorder, anarchy, and crime—the country will sooner learn the Presidential lesson that the "nigger" is unfit to vote. Reconstruction must be arrested. The North must be wearied out. The President places himself in the way, hinders the work by removing every man who is in earnest, undoes all the good that has been done, and yet charges Congress with the failure! "My plan or none," he declares; "my will or chaos! I am Lord Protector of this Realm, and until you pass laws that please me, none shall be executed." The President means this, for his action hath this extent. He removed Stanton, and no word has been said. Sheridan is banished to the Indian Reservation. The starless Sickles hobbles up to the Canada frontier to command a regiment. Pope and Ord are stricken down with rumors of Rousseau coming on the scene. The Senate-confirmed Rousseau, who went to New Orleans to foment dissension under Sheridan, is, it is said, to be brought back from the damp and cold latitudes of Walrussia to "execute the laws of Congress." Why not? We have a Tammany Hall Democrat in New Orleans giving us a Tammany Hall administration, Why not Rousseau?

The game goes on—the President winning all the time. Nor do we fail to see that the power which strengthens him is that of Gen. Grant. There is no use of concealing or avoiding this fact. Gen. Grant is an instrument of Mr. Johnson's will. We believe he is so unwillingly; but the country does not consider that. The people only see their General in the War Office. All the moral influence that clusters around the illustrious name of Grant is an element of power to Mr. Johnson. When the rioters in Paris wished to make an attack upon the regular troops, they captured a mayor or a clergyman and marched him at their head, crying: "For Heaven's sake do not shoot the worthy Mayor, or this holy and venerable man of God! Do not be guilty of murder and sacrilege!" The President has captured Grant, and degrades him to the same use as the Parisian rioters. Grant may protest, and fret, and explain—and beg not to be forced into a false position—but the President holds him. *We* do not place him in a false position. We see the President behind him—controlling and manœuvring his official actions. If Grant is willingly in the War Office, well; if unwillingly, then he should resign. He serves no national purpose, so far as reconstruction is concerned. The work has been taken from him, and yet the country associates his name with it. We were told, when Sheridan was removed, that Grant could not control reconstruction because he had no power. The bill was so loosely worded that he was helpless. His friends were panting to have the bill amended. Congress is now in the second month of its session, and no proposition for amendment has been offered. Are we to understand that Gen. Grant is satisfied with his position, and with no influence over reconstruction, or with an influence which is negative, powerless, neutral. We do not think so, and we feel that Mr. Washburne, or some one of his friends, should have brought an amendment forward. They should make a law to give Gen. Grant the coveted chance of *doing* something.

We aim to be fair to Gen. Grant, and shall endeavor always to recognize his ability and patriotism. It is because of these qualities that we lament the uses to which he is subjected. And he has no friend to save him! Where are the men who ring the endless changes upon Ulysses the valiant in war, the sage in council? They have the power to place reconstruction in his hands, but they make no sign. Look!—Sheridan is removed! Yes, Grant is sorry and will write a letter about it. The War Minister is beheaded! True, and Grant is pained; and while he writes a letter of regret he carries off Stanton's head in a charger, and, good friends, be quiet, for we cannot censure this beheading without a word of comment upon the man who struck the blow. Sickles is degraded, and now Pope and Ord! Well, *Grant is saving money in the War Department!* In reconstruction he is a mere clerk. He has no power, no responsibility, no embarrassing questions to decide, nothing to do with living immediate issues. He is nothing more than a checked pawn on our chess-board, while the President controls the game, and captures the men piece by piece.

We protest against this as an injustice to Gen. Grant. We believe he would rather be with us—carrying out reconstruction—than to be captive of Johnson—the bulwark of his administration. He can save money also. No one objects to that! Gen. Grant can follow his economical instincts to his heart's content—but we desire something more. It is prudent to patch the walls and keep the chimney clean; but just now the house is on fire. If Gen. Grant has any power, now is the time to use it. If he has not, let some friend demand it for him. If Congress fails, then he owes it to his fame to leave the administration of Mr. Johnson. The country is not pleased to see the President's unpatriotic work performed "by order of Gen. Grant."

THE Bolivar (Tenn.) *Bulletin* has the following: On Tuesday, the 10th inst., four miles south of Stanton depot, on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, a dreadful tragedy was enacted. Negroes, in the locality spoken of, have given the farmers great trouble by stealing corn, vegetables, poultry, hogs, and even cows. Three of the thieves, each with a freshly-slaughtered hog, were met by an unknown party who were out on their track. What transpired there is plainly told. Three dead negroes and three dead hogs were found next morning, all in a row. Who did the dreadful work no one, save the perpetrators, know.

SLAVERY ON THE SOUTH-EAST COAST OF AFRICA.

From the Times of India.

AT the present time, when nearly half a century has elapsed since slavery caused a general outcry against the inhuman traffic in the black race, and the dreadful sufferings thereby inflicted on those who were bought and sold in the market like beasts of burden and labor, aroused and enlisted the sympathy of every free-born person, it seems strange that so little is done to ascertain whether the measures first adopted, and still so perseveringly carried out, are accomplishing the benevolent and important object of liberating the oppressed and ill-treated African. In looking into the question of slavery at present, there are four points to which attention should be drawn: 1st. What are the effects of our cruiser's attempts at capturing slaves? 2d. What benefits have accrued in the social condition of those liberated? 3d. Whether the result is adequate to the cost? And 4th. Whether any improvement could be effected that would raise the social state of the recaptured slave to a level of the more enlightened portion of mankind with which he becomes associated when brought from slavery and barbarism.

In the first place let us look at a few of the most important places in our part of the world which engage in this illegal traffic—Madagascar, Zanzibar, and the Persian Gulf generally. Madagascar annually receives say 20,000 slaves, Zanzibar 25,000 slaves, and the Persian Gulf 18,000 slaves. The British cruisers which are constantly on the alert in the neighborhood of these places succeed in liberating at most 3,000 slaves annually. This number, we feel certain, leaves a good margin for any captures that may not have been recorded. Now, as a slave-trafficker is thought lucky if he gets clear with one ship-load out of two, combinations are entered into between two or even three dealers, who agree to share the proceeds arising from their cargoes at the end of their run. Hence it is found that the most is made of every corner in the way of stowage, small dhows of two hundred tons frequently carrying from 150 to 200 slaves, all of whom are stowed close together, with scarcely room to move. In fact when a slave dhow is captured, many of the slaves are found to be so closely packed as to remind one of herrings in a barrel. The emaciated state of the poor creatures after ten days of such confinement as this, is the most harrowing sight that can meet the eye of a human being. They are mere skeletons from starvation and thirst, and are obliged to be supported from the dhow to the man-of-war which has rescued them. Disease and putrifying sores abound, and the stench that arises because of sanitary neglect and want of cleanliness, proclaim in fearful language by what their sufferings have been brought on.

Here, then, is one of the fruits of the vigilance of the cruisers. The system brings down misery on the poor wretches who are bought into slavery. Dhows are crammed to excess to make the traffic pay—and the reason is apparent from the following facts: at Zanzibar from £2 to £5 is given for a slave; at Muscat £20 is given. Slaves, therefore, whether stolen or bought at Zanzibar, will repay the owner on arriving at Muscat, even though ten per cent. perish on their passage, which is frequently the case. This per centage the owner risks, rather than run the chance of having additional dhows captured, and of himself and crew being landed on the first place available for them to stand on.

A second question for consideration is the change that takes place in the social condition of those liberated. Slavers captured by British men-of-war are taken to Aden, Mauritius, or Seychelles. Those places are inhabited by Europeans, Creoles and Blacks—the latter being for the most part laborers or servants to the lighter-colored portion of the inhabitants. The slaves on being landed are placed in sheds or out-houses, where they are humanely attended to by a surgeon until they are so far recovered from the effects of their voyages as to render them fit for labor; notice is then given that any one desiring a servant can select one from the batch. The master is bound to clothe his servant, feed him, and give him a small pecuniary allowance until he reaches the age of manhood, when he becomes free to engage himself. Let us notice the result. It is to be remembered that the creature thus landed has hitherto been accustomed to obtain his food without labor. The cocoanut and the palm tree have in a great measure supplied his wants—the former with food, and the latter with an abode. Regular labor is what he has never been accustomed to; and as to working for the interest of his employer, that, in nine cases out of ten, except when he is forced, is quite out of the question. The reason is apparent. Having been reared or rather having "growed" as he has done, with only the requirements of an animal, he has no higher aims than those of eating much and sleeping long. The master gets discontented, and thus, with few exceptions, the desires of the slave in his free state are seldom found to rise above the wants of the present. In other words, so long as he is found in food, he has no desire to improve his condition in life.

The third consideration is, whether the results of the exertions made to suppress the slave trade are adequate to the cost? There are five ships of war engaged on these coasts during the slave season—that is from April until the middle of June. Their cruising ground extends from the mouth of the Gulf of Aden to Mozambique—a distance of over 2,500 miles. From Aden to Zanzibar, a distance of about 1,300 miles, two or three of those vessels are on the alert for dhows leaving the latter port for Muscat. Each ship during these three months costs £750, on an average, for coals alone, as an average of 250 tons of coals is consumed in that period. Thus we have in three months for three ships on this part of the station (allowing 500 slaves to be captured) a cost of £1 10s. a head for each negro, besides the £5 a head given by the British government to the capturing ship. The negroes who are released are landed in a place where the people do not, and cannot, join with them in anything beyond their daily labor, either in the field or in other kinds of employ. Indeed the greatest antipathy is shown to persons of the slave's color entering socially amongst the other inhabitants. Consequently, do what they will, distinction of race and nature will always be the prevailing difficulties that will war against the recaptured African rising amongst white people, or ever bettering his condition further than being transformed from a slave into the drudge of the planters who benefit by the cheap labor thus placed at their disposal. This remark may call down the ill-feeling of the planter; but the fact remains that the £6 10s. a head paid for each recaptured negro simply goes to provide for the large demands which the planters make for laborers; and notwithstanding the fact that these laborers are easily obtained on application, at the places we have named, the number often accumulates so much, that they are found to occasion inconvenience to the authorities in providing them with room and the daily necessaries of life.

We will now consider whether any means can be adopted to raise the social state of these liberated slaves to a level with the more enlightened people into whose midst they are ushered from slavish barbarism. Let us look at the slave's own country, Africa, its soil and climate, the facilities it offers for centralizing a fresh people, by establishing a colony and rearing a native town under the control and supervision of a properly constituted power to guard against molestation from neighboring tribes. At such a settlement the wants and aspirations of the slave would become elevated, the children would receive suituable education, and be brought up to useful trades and employments—in short, they would be so educated as to be able in a few years to stand as a free people, capable of advancing in civilization, and, although differing in color, capable of keeping up an intercourse commercially and nationally with all parts of the globe. In the first place, Africa abounds in cattle and in cocoanuts, and is capable of producing rice, cotton, and spices, which, with its climate and tillage, would flourish abundantly. All these are products suitable to the labor of the African, and might be most profitable exports to Europe. The celebrated Dr. Livingstone, in his explorations, with the view of establishing intercourse between the civilized world and Africa, kept constantly in view the products of the country, knowing that, with those products, he could open up the most civilizing of influences—commerce. In the second place, instead of having ships of war, as at present, sent to Seychelles, Mauritius, and Aden, with cargoes of blacks to be distributed amongst the white race, why not establish a central place on the coast for their reception? There in a short time they might so increase in strength and force as to be a source of security to themselves. Many objections may be advanced against this proposition, on the plea that Africans would never be able to create a free State without being dependent on some strong power. This much I will allow, and in following this objection out, would point to Sierra Leone, Fernando Po, Liberia, and other places on the west coast of Africa, where certainly they depend on the English for protection; but at those places the black race, although not equal to Europeans, have proved themselves most useful as maintaining places of resort or call for men-of-war, and have formed the basis of friendly intercourse with our merchant shipping. This much, though, has been effected under all the disadvantages of having only partial support, and where to a great extent the Europeans visiting them have been traders and sailors, who are always inclined to treat the black as a slave, to remind him what he owes for his liberation, and to indulge in coarse abuse and in bullying—in any treatment, in short, to get a large supply of labor; and often when the negro utters a complaint, to treat him without mercy. This is the treatment too often experienced by the people whom England flatters herself she is placing in a better position! Surely it cannot be matter of surprise that sympathy at home and the vast expenditure of the government should have hitherto proved so little productive of the desired result. To effect the great end that all England would gladly witness, let a spot be chosen on the eastern coast of Africa, let a Governor and staff be appointed, with a suitable force of soldiers (say two regiments of native infantry from Bombay). Let a government be established to punish evil-doers, to protect those that do well, and to encourage work by opening up the various ways of improving the locality they are in, and let attention be devoted to the training of the future race. This important step would conduce more than anything else to the elevation of the negro in the scale of being, and there would be some adequate return for the expense and peril of our cruisers.

We suppose there is no race of people so proud of any little acquisition as the negroes are. Open up ways and means for them learning trades, and they would soon be able to make their own implements and all that is necessary for the tillage of the ground, as well as for the conveyance of its products to places of shipment or sale, and in time they would prove the fallacy of the impression that the black race is incapable, through want of intellect, of taking its stand in the world as a free race. This can safely be affirmed, however, that seldom any but callous or ignorant people advance and maintain such statements; and those, unfortunately, it is the African's lot to meet more than others. But putting such people as those aside, send amongst the negroes thus centralized, men who have a more generous and expansive view of mankind—men who are conversant with history and with all the difficulties that have attended the civilization of the present enlightened portion of the world—men who would see the absurdity of expecting the transformation of a rude and uncultivated race into a civilized state in a few years only. Were this done, slavery on the east coast of Africa would have an effectual stop put to it in a very few years, and yield good results to England for her work. But whilst the naval force there remains inadequate for its suppression, and the present course is followed out with the liberated slaves, our interference must to the end prove abortive, and a curse rather than a blessing. The blacks will always be a prey to the Arab, and the dhows be overcharged with human beings, who but for the puny efforts now being made would have more accommodation in larger vessels, and be free from the filth and wretchedness they are now found in when captured. Let these suggestions be acted on, and in a few years slavery will cease; for the heavy losses that the Arabs would sustain would cause them to turn their attention to other traffic. Many persons may ask, but not justly, "Why should England expend so much money for liberated slaves?" One may answer, either let her do this, or not try at all to suppress the slave trade. If England wants to put a stop to it, let the number of ships used be adequate to the work, and then let her strike a vigorous, determined, strong blow, and slavery will fall; but not otherwise. In the end a vast expenditure would be saved, and we should see that the negro in course of years would meet us in friendship and prosperity on the coast where we now meet the Arab with "his hand against every man."

GEORGIA.

HOW THEY RECEIVE THE LATE REMOVALS.

From The Augusta Chronicle, Dec. 29.

THE glorious news flashed over the wires last night, and which is presented to the people on this Sabbath day, carries joy to the heart of every true man, North and South, who loves his country and his race. Pope is beheaded! Ord is beheaded! Tyranny is dethroned, and the liberty of the Constitution takes the place of despotism. Negro supremacy is dead. The white man created this government, and the white man must and shall rule.

All honor to Andrew Johnson, the fearless defender of the Constitution and the Union. He has proved himself equal to the emergency, and will be sustained by the American people. Pope and his Radical-Nigger Convention are dead—beyond all hope of resurrection. Hide your heads, ye apostate whites with black hearts. The sun of your prospective power and greatness has set in dishonor and infamy. For all future time let ye walk in your own dirt and slime.

Men of Georgia, rejoice. The dark gloom which has enshrouded our grand old Commonwealth has been dispelled by the glorious sun of Constitutional Liberty. The policy adopted by the gallant soldier, Gen. Hancock, foreshadows the policy of Gen. Meade, and that policy proclaims that this is the white man's government.

THE INSURRECTION THAT DID NOT COME OFF.

A GREAT many Southern papers, for some weeks before Christmas, prophesied that there would be a general uprising of the negroes on that day, and a war of races was certain to begin. The day came and went, and was undeniably the most orderly and harmless Christmas ever known in that portion of the country. The incendiary editors were disgusted, if not disappointed, and one of them (in the Montgomery *Mail*) ventilates his chagrin as follows. Observe that the sole provocation is the parade at the United States headquarters of a company of regular troops. Nobody was hurt, nobody was frightened, unless it was the editor of the *Mail*:

"Thousands of negroes have congregated in this city during the last few days. On Christmas day they appeared to have the town 'in a sling,' and, aided by two or three carpet-baggers, and under the sanction and countenance of Gen. Swayne, who was sent here as a military officer, and not for the purpose of running the Radical machine, had a lively Christmas of it. Early in the morning, a drum and fife paraded the streets, followed by hundreds of negroes, who were yelling and cursing, and threatening to run over anything with which they came in contact. Later in the day the negro military company, with flashy uniforms, flags, and armed with government muskets, paraded all the streets, and carrying in their wake hundreds of negroes. The City Council passed an ordinance prohibiting little white boys from enjoying the innocent Christmas pastime of firing crackers in the streets; yet this negro military company marched up to Swayne's headquarters, on Market street, and saluted him by firing off their muskets, by platoons, to the delight of Swayne, but to the terror of the women and children of the city. The negroes then marched on, still firing at intervals, and formed the nucleus of a Radical political assemblage, within a short distance of headquarters. At this meeting several incendiary speeches were delivered. A negro speaker said: 'The Radicals could whip the Conservatives at the ballot-box or with the musket.' Babour, of the Bureau, Secretary of Swayne's late menagerie, is reported to have said in his speech to the negroes: 'That we would soon have in this State an armed militia, which would keep the white men in subjection to Radical authority.' Here the excitement and mean whisky ran so high that the negro John Belser flourished a loaded revolver over his head, saying, 'Come on, rebels!' A New York merchant, viewing what was going on, exclaimed: 'Would to God the white people of the North could witness what I have in Montgomery to-day.' The above are only a few of the incidents of the day, which we publish in order to show what we are coming to under the bayonet and negro rule of such Radicals as Pope and Swayne."

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

From the Rochester (N. Y.) Express.

"BRAINS govern." Not always apparently or immediately; but none the less surely in the long run, brains rule the world. The man who has ideas and knows how to place them before the people wields a mightier because more permanent power than does the most despotic potentate. John C. Calhoun had an idea, which diluted sometimes by the weakness of more timid men, for more than thirty years controlled the destinies of the country. Since Calhounism ceased to be dominant, it is hardly too much to say that the ideas promulgated by Wendell Phillips have more than any others governed the country. Of course, the people have not always been ready to receive them. These ideas have been modified to suit the timidity of politicians and the supposed exigencies of parties; yet they have none the less steadily progressed towards final recognition. Wendell Phillips is almost the only consistent politician in America. He has never faltered and never taken the back track. When people think, they agree with him; when they are tired of thinking they slide off into reactionary conservatism. Of course there are occasional conservative and reactionary political victories. The wisest men are and must be for several hours out of the twenty-four no wiser than the fool, and it is not strange that communities and parties should occasionally exhibit the same characteristics. The secret of Mr. Phillips's political prescience is that without stopping to consider details he has sought the vital principles of the two great forces in American politics and has seen to what they were tending. If the Republican party succeed it must be by fidelity to its principles. When it has proved unfaithful Mr. Phillips has boldly prophesied its destruction. Practically, however, this is not always the result. There are so many changes in human affairs that the wrong done may be retrieved, or the good may be obliterated by a misstep. Politics is not one of the exact sciences, and the irresistible logic which sounds terribly grand is often falsified by the introduction of new elements which afford new chances and a final change in the result. Wendell Phillips has time and again consigned the Congress and the Republican party for their faithlessness, and at each new mistake he has solemnly pronounced it irretrievable. Yet, even now, if the party would be thoroughly just and wise, it could place itself in the path to enduring supremacy. We doubt not, whatever mistakes the party may be making now (and we believe it has made and is making many), that the same opportunities will be presented in the future. We take Wendell Phillips's objurgations against Republican weakness with edifying composure and without any serious fear that all the evil which he predicts for us will come. Nevertheless, he tells the people only what the Republican party ought to do in order to secure its success. Some of the ideas he urges will be accepted at once, some are already put in practical effect, and all will be if you concede time enough. We can only say that the failure to accept them, or the delay in doing it, will be attended with bad, if not with disastrous results to the Republican party and to the country.

PREJUDICE AGAINST COLOR.

AT the recent anniversary of the Methodist Episcopal Freedmen's Aid Society, the Rev. Bishop Kingsley, replying to a narrow-minded, selfish politician's question, "What is all this fuss about?" said:

You can tell the heart of such by their almost invariable use, in speaking of the colored race, of the word "niggers." The man who says "nigger," has, in general, a heart darker than the skin of those he affects to, or really does, despise. I am altogether willing to admit that the colored people are at present sufferers, great sufferers; thousands of them are, in some respects, worse off than when they were in a state of slavery. But all transition stages have their rigors. We all know by experience what house-cleaning is in the family. The carpets are up, the tables and chairs out of their places or piled up out of doors, the windows taken down, and beds wheeled from position, and everything in confusion; and the tempers of some of the family are in that condition that comes from making breakfast entirely of pickles. But, because cleaning-day brings temporary discomfort, are we to let things remain forever as they are? Can we not bear the present unpleasantness in expectation of something better? The soldiers of the Revolution could have been tracked by their bloody footprints over the frozen ground, and they were often without clothing, food, and shelter. In their distresses would it have been right to have tauntingly said, "You had better let things remain as they were." We are here, to-night, holding the anniversary of a society whose aim is to assist those who have assisted us. Over one hundred thousand sable hued men bared their bosoms in defence of this country. We enjoy, to-night, the fruit of their sacrifices; we walk the street unharmed, because of the security in part reached by their efforts; we enjoy our homes in quiet because they fought and died for us; and yet, in this free North, this State of ours, there were mean men enough ready to defeat the small boon of conferring the ballot on these colored friends of our government—these true-hearted, unflinching, sturdy patriots. We are willing that other men, with hearts not half as white, should vote; but, forsooth! because the skin of one class of men is not quite as white as another, they are to be denied! Whose fault is it that one man's skin is white and another's not? Is it the fault of the black man that he has a black face and you a white one? There are some whose faces are neither black nor white; others still whose veins are but faintly tinged with colored blood. Whose fault is it? The day is coming when the men who refused the ballot to the colored man will hide their heads in very shame. Let them get ready for a change."

THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT AND THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

LETTER FROM JOHN G. WHITTIER.

THE following letter was addressed by John G. Whittier to the editors of the New Bedford (Mass.) *Mercury*:

I have read with interest in the *Mercury* of the 24th ult. a well-written and discriminating notice of the late Thomas A. Greene, over the signature of "D. R." My own acquaintance with that gentleman commenced thirty years ago, in the Massachusetts Legislature, of which body he was an active and influential member. I think no one there was more generally respected, or was listened to with more attention. Whatever his theological views may have been—and I was never curious to inquire into them—the Christian ethics of the Sermon on the Mount have rarely had a more consistent and devoted advocate than himself. He was a born gentleman, and in addition had a high degree of culture and true refinement. In dress, language, and deportment he was regarded by his fellow-members as a model Quaker; they knew nothing of the "paper pellet" of his disownment, and if they had they would doubtless have dismissed it by saying: "So much the worse for the Society." In fact, I have found that the interest of the best people of the different sects in Quakerism was mainly confined to its realization of practical Christianity, and I have noticed an ill-suppressed impatience and disgust when they found us trying to win their favor by professing extreme orthodoxy and hunting heresy.

But my object in referring to the article in the paper was mainly to correct a statement regarding myself, viz: That in consequence of the opposition of the Society of Friends to the Anti-Slavery movement, I did not for years attend their meetings. This is not true. From my youth up, whenever my health permitted, I have been a constant attendant of our meetings for religious worship. *This* is true, however, that after our meeting-houses were denied by the Yearly Meeting, for Anti-

Slavery purposes, I did not feel it in my way, for some years, to attend the Annual Meeting at Newport. From a feeling of duty I protested against that decision when it was made; but was given to understand pretty distinctly that there was no "weight" in my words. It was a hard day for reformers; some stifled their convictions; others, not adding patience to their faith, allowed themselves to be worried out of the Society. Abolitionists holding office were very generally "dropped out," and the Ark of the Church staggered on with no profane Anti-Slavery hands upon it. For myself, having no taste for controversy which must necessarily become personal, I left the Society to its course, and took mine, feeling quite sure that the work would go on, whether Friends went with it or not. I never despaired of a great change in the views of the Society, but I knew that I could do little to promote it; the plea of youth and enthusiasm were not likely to be heeded by my elders, who, in common with the great majority of all sects, failed to comprehend the breadth and scope of a great Providential movement—God's controversy with oppression. How many of those dear, old friends, so active on that occasion, have since fallen asleep in the Lord, trusting in his mercy alone, and not in their Church politics. Others, still living in honored age, have, in patient and steady labor for the slave, made beautiful atonement for the error of that day of darkness. I, too, mercifully spared to see the last fetter fall, have learned many lessons of distrust of myself, and charity for others. In the great moral miracle of our age I find no place for self-exaltation. It is not of man, but of God. With a feeling of awful reverence and gratitude I recognize the fact that He has permitted me to be in some degree instrumental in a work of which I was not worthy; and, that the folly and inexperience, as well as the wrath of man, have been made to praise Him.

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Amesbury, 30th 12mo., 1867.

THE THREAT OF USURPATION.

From the Philadelphia Morning Post.

ONE question is often asked—an important one—what can the President do to prevent the reconstruction of the rebel States upon the plan laid down by Congress? It is not easy to give a definite answer. So far Mr. Johnson has not attempted to prevent, but has contented himself with embarrassing the execution of the laws. It has been his object to black-mail the United States army, by punishing with removal all officers who enforced the spirit of the laws. Certain things are imposed upon the District Commanders as duties which they are not permitted to evade; such are the calling of an election to decide whether a convention shall be held, and the submission of the new Constitution to a popular vote. But other matters of equal importance, are left to their discretion. They are directed to remove unqualified or disloyal civil officers, but are permitted to judge for themselves what constitutes cause of removal. The Reconstruction acts, therefore, give ample opportunity for such commanders as Hancock to prevent the purpose of Congress, and surrender much power to rebels. In this way reconstruction may be crippled and delayed. Unmolested by Sheridan, ex-Governor Throckmorton might have easily thrown the vote of Texas against a convention. Put Steadman in control of Alabama and the whole State would feel his influence. The President understands how much depends upon the character of the men who are entrusted with the execution of the laws, and has shaped his measures accordingly.

To us the recent removals seem to be preparations for the boldest act of Mr. Johnson's administration. They mean usurpation. In what shape it would be useless to predict, but it is hardly possible to hope that the President will retire from office without striking some determined blow for his policy. He has repeatedly declared that the rebel States are entitled to immediate representation in Congress—that the Reconstruction Acts are unconstitutional—and his recent message vaguely hinted that continued legislation of the kind would compel him to use force in resistance. The grand object of his rule is to bring the rebel States back into Congress upon the principle that with the act of surrender they regained all their constitutional rights; and it is safe to assume that before he leaves the White House he will be forced into open defiance of Congress.

The National Convention which it is said Mr. Johnson will call, and to which he will invite rebel delegates, may be the first act of the Presidential plot. Everything will depend upon the extent of authority which he may suppose such a convention would possess. If Mr. Stanberry or Binckley can invent a shadow of an opinion to show that its authority is constitutionally above that of Congress, Andrew Johnson is perfectly capable of trying to assert its supremacy by force. The idea of his success may seem rediculous, but the idea of the attempt is not more absurd than other events of his administration. It is not merely for the sake of a protest that Mr. Johnson has quarreled with Congress, but with the resolution to triumph, and there is a power behind the throne which forbids him to sign a truce. Between this and the Presidential election are unknown dangers to the country, one thing alone being certain—Andrew Johnson's determination to sweep away impartial suffrage, and to restore the rebel States unconditionally to the Union.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT THE SOUTH.

Correspondence of the Worcester (Mass.) Spy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.

ON Saturday last, Andrew Johnson, during an interview with an active Democrat from the North-West, declared that the entire gulf States would, in a few months, be convulsed by a terrible war of races. He declared that all his information was proof of this, and he read from letters lying on his desk, extracts calculated to establish such assertions.

Doubtless the remark of Andrew Johnson presents the desires and hopes of that creature and his confreres. There is not the slightest doubt that we stand on the very verge of ruin in the Southern States. There is not the slightest doubt that the Democratic rebel politicians are doing all that is possible to provoke this ruin. Every effort is being made, and that with the most devilish malignity, to provoke by starvation and oppression, the freedmen to acts of violence. When that is accomplished the cry of "St. Domingo massacre," etc., will be abundantly raised.

The letters received here daily from all parts of the South by the Congressional Republican Committees are filled with the most ominous fears and most melancholy statements. The people in many portions of the country are literally starving. Of course they are restless, and inclined to violence even. Crime is becoming more common, and open pillage is feared. In South Carolina and Mississippi this State of affairs is the most alarming. In the former State, the failure of the crop has ruined the planter, factor, and laborerer alike. The planter has beggared his factor, and cannot now pay the freedmen, who are told, at the end of their year's work, that they have not earned anything beyond what they have had to eat, etc. So the laborers are fleeced completely and now stand in a starving condition. In both States the pitiable condition which would necessarily result from crop-failures, is much aggravated by the malignant temper, politically considered, of the planters toward the freedmen. Thousands of men were driven from their employment after the recent election without payment, on account of the way they voted. In Virginia there is a conspiracy on foot, plainly to be seen in its effect. The object is to prevent the employment of the colored men who have identified themselves with the Republican party. Laborers are required to sign a contract declaring that they will not become members of any political association, secret or other, while they are employed under it. If they refuse, as they generally do, to sign this document, they find themselves unable to obtain work, and hence are driven away from the neighborhoods where they are registered to vote. So systematically is this pursued that it is evidently part of a general design. The object in driving the voters from their places of registration is to cause the loss of their votes on the ratification of the Constitutions. Undoubtedly thousands of votes will be lost from this cause alone.

In Mississippi the same state of affairs exists more intensified even, because its military commander is more in sympathy with "my policy" than with Congress.

From Louisiana and Texas we hear most fearful stories of outrages, oppression and suffering. Texas is in danger of a famine, as are some portions of Louisiana and other States. Alabama is the only State in which the prospect seems brightening. Recent letters from Montgomery declare that the prespects of affecting reconstruction are daily improving. In that State, at least, Andrew Johnson's last malice cannot do much injury. Gen. Swayne's removal will have the compensating advantage of unlocking an able brain and eloquent tongue in open defence and support of the Republican party. Gen. Swayne is to be, in all probability, one of the United States Senators from regenerated Alabama. So much may be considered gained. The removal of Pope will certainly be a misfortune, as he has been as true as Sheridan, and even wiser.

The rebels in Georgia are hoping that they have given the convention now in session a *quietus* by the successful withholding of all money for the payment of its members.

The temper of the rebels is, by all accounts, restless and malignant. Everywhere they evince their determination to defeat the new constitutions and to resist colored suffrage, even at the cost of another outbreak. Everywhere they are possessed with the conviction that when the struggle comes (that they are trying hard to bring about) between the races, they will have the support of a large majority in the North. Negro equality, they believe, has slain the Republican party, and all they have got to do is to resist reconstruction, provoke negro disturbances, and wait for the Democratic success which they believe is sure to come, and when it comes to admit them into Congress without negro ballots.

Perhaps the most painful and dangerous symptom of the whole "situation" is in the apathy exhibited by the leading Republicans here and elsewhere. The campaign now opening for the ratification of the new constitutions is the most pressing of the reconstruction movement. Yet it seems impossible to raise the means needed to push it forward to a successful consummation, while at the same time the concentration of troops into a few posts, distant from the dangerous districts, is going to render it almost impossible for speakers and organizers to work effectually. Anyhow they have to do it at great personal risk. But the presence of troops rendered them more secure. It at least encouraged them.

In Congress a great apathy seems to prevail. The party seems drifting rudderless and aimless, waiting for some Presidential Micawber to turn up, while the "white man's party," under the direction of Andrew Johnson, push forward to their desired end, with a savage directness which carries momentum.

The Republican party, to insure success, to compel and maintain peace *must* have the ten unrepresented States reconstructed and brought back in time to vote for their candidate next November. Failing in this the country may as well look squarely at the issue which then sternly arises in the path—that of meeting an internecine struggle consequent upon the refusal to count the vote of the Southern Democracy, which will be surely cast for the party's nominee, whoever it may be. Of course the Fortieth Congress will count the vote of no State which is not represented.

In order to preserve the peace and to insure the success of the national party, it will be necessary for Congress to aid the South, and, by some relief, prevent wholesale starvation and consequent disorders. One way is to remove the present rebel State organizations, and substitute loyal provisional ones in their places. Another is, of course, by the appropriation of some money. It will be necessary, also, for the party in and out of Congress, to aid the Republicans there to carry the constitutions and elect their State tickets. Money is needed to pay for documents and speakers, and the services of able and representative men are also needed.

OBSERVER.

THE GREAT ISSUE.

From the New Orleans Tribune.

WE read the other day, in a cotemporary, that "the great issue" is "negro supremacy." It seems to us that said issue is misnamed; for those who are so bitterly opposing equal laws and impartiality, do not struggle against "negro supremacy," of which no one dreams in the land; but they are fostering "white supremacy" by all and every means. They are fighting precisely to secure to themselves what they bitterly deny to their fellow-citizens and neighbors.

How far can they succeed in thus attempting to deprive others of the very immunities they pretend to enjoy, we leave it to impartial readers to imagine. It is with ill grace that, with brazen selfishness and impudence they come forth and say, "Give the ballot to me; do not give it to my neighbor." Could not this neighbor as well say, "Give it to myself, but not to that selfish man who wants to make of me a pariah." Where, then, would end the struggle—"give it to me, and not to him"—based on mere and undisguised selfishness and rancor? Is such an argument *ad hominem* worthy of the consideration of any statesman, nay, of any sensible man in the land?

On what right could these egotists found "white supremacy?" And with what object do they struggle to establish it? There can be but one, which is to use it as they did before. How did they use that supremacy in former times? They made slaves of a race of their fellow-men. As long as they were able to maintain a "white supremacy," they kept the colored race in bondage. They even fought to retain that race in servitude and perpetual slavery. "White supremacy" can have but one object, and that is to re-enslave the man of African descent. This is perfectly evident to all minds. Why should the planters be so anxious of depriving the colored man of his political rights, was it not to take from his hands the only arm he may use to protect himself? And why is a man attacking another man and taking from him his arms, if not to compel him to do the assailant's will? What would be the interest of the former oligarchy to deprive the colored citizens of their political rights, if not to rule them as that oligarchy would be pleased to do? And what will please that oligarchy? The re-establishment of slavery. We know this would be resisted, even by force if necessary; still it is clearly the object of the "white supremacists." They would have no need to take the ballot from our hands, were it not to subject us to their ruling. And their rule is slavery.

There can be no mistake on that point. We know what these men were doing during the war; we know their misconception of social organization. And though they would be unable to accomplish their end, any attempt to re-enact a Black Code, even in part, if not *in toto*, would be a source of infinite troubles and continued struggle in the State.

But what of "negro supremacy?" As we remarked in one of our last issues, were "white supremacy" right and just, the same motives exactly could be invoked in favor of "negro rule," wherever the blacks are more numerous than the whites. Our opponents have yet to show that what is true of the power of a white majority cannot apply to a colored one, to a German one, or to an Irish majority.

Do they speak of "German supremacy" in the towns of Pennsylvania, where citizens of German origin are more numerous than natives? Has any one ever made himself ridiculous by saying that naturalized Germans there oppressed the native Americans, and that they should be disfranchised? Has any one ever said that the Frenchmen of Nauvoo, Ill., and the Belgians of Leopold, Wis., should be deprived of the right of voting, because they are numerous enough to elect the mayor and justices of the peace from among themselves or their friends? Do we hear of "French supremacy" in Nauvoo and of "Belgian supremacy" in Leopold? No. In Pennsylvania, in Illinois, in Wisconsin, in California and elsewhere, the majority rule is observed, and the whole people submit to it.

Our opponents here raise the cry of "negro supremacy," which should rather be the claim of "white supremacy," to change the majority, by depriving of their rights a million of colored citizens of the United States who have already enjoyed the ballot.

To admit these citizens to the full exercise of political and civil rights is not—let us tell our enemies the truth—"negro supremacy." It is but equal justice; it is but allowing one man, one citizen, to do what another man, another citizen has privilege to do. It is but impartiality and equal law. But to take from us our rights in order to re-establish "white supremacy" is injustice, and the first step in the attempt to re-establish slavery.

A NEW PLOT.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

THE President's removal of Gens. Ord and Pope, taken in connection with events simultaneously occurring in different States at the South, foreshadow a deliberate attempt to defeat reconstruction, and wholly prevent the enforcement of the laws. There were no special reasons for the removal of these Generals. True, the malignant rebels have long demanded a change; but though the President promised to gratify them when he removed Stanton, Sheridan, and Sickles, he has hitherto refused to fulfil his promise. Gens. Ord and Pope are removed because the President now hopes to accomplish something by their removal.

Gen. Meade will relieve Gen. Pope, and Gen. McDowell will relieve Gen. Ord. Both the newly appointed officers are Conservatives. Meade has had a good reputation as a soldier, and we can readily believe the Washington dispatches when they state that he urgently desired not to be sent on this duty; but his associations and antecedents, and his known opinions, warrant us in believing that he is expected to carry out the President's new scheme of resistance to the law. As to McDowell, his appointment explains itself. We are not aware that he ever done anything since Bull Run to entitle him to such distinction; but he will probably enforce the reconstruction laws with the same success with which he led the Union forces in that first disaster of the war. The object of these appointments cannot be doubted, when we consider the condition of things in the two districts to which they are sent.

For a week or more, the rebel and Democratic papers have exultingly declared that the "black and tan" conventions have reached a dead-lock. Says the Macon *Journal:* "the veracious Pope's troupe of performing animals at Atlanta are in danger of starvation." The Georgia convention voted to draw $40,000 from the treasury to meet the necessary expenses of that body; Jenkins, the provisional Governor, and the Treasurer, refused to pay the money, and the convention then appealed to General Pope. He ordered the payment, but the rebel officials again refused. Thereupon the convention adjourned until after the holidays. The rebel papers openly boast that it can never complete its work or frame a constitution. Precisely the same sort of difficulty has arisen in Louisiana, but in New Orleans there will doubtless be no trouble in obtaining necessary funds in other ways. In Georgia and Mississippi, however, the loyal people are poor; the wealth of the State is all in rebel hands; and the Johnson officials, by refusing to obey the orders of the convention and leaving it without funds, can greatly embarrass even if they cannot wholly prevent the framing of a constitution. The reconstruction law not only legalizes the convention, but empowers it to draw upon the provisional treasury for its expenses, and Generals Pope and Ord would doubtless have compelled the rebel officials to submit. To prevent this, Meade and McDowell are sent in their places. This change was boastfully predicted by the rebel papers—thus the Albany *News* said, "we do not believe that Pope will dare to remove Jenkins, and if he does we shall expect to hear Johnson exclaim, in the language of the hump-back King, "Off with his head!" The comparison is quite truthful. The infamous Gloster and the infamous Johnson resemble each other in several particulars.

Thus we have the main features of a new plan to obstruct the laws and to defeat reconstruction. The provisional officials, being rebels, will refuse to recognize the conventions as having any authority. Generals have been selected who will sustain the rebel officials in this course. If the conventions can be broken up by the mere want of funds, and thus prevented from forming constitutions, the work will be accomplished; if not, we may anticipate defiance of the law in other and yet more vital particulars. If the rebel officials can refuse to recognize the authority of the convention in one respect, they can also in others. They may refuse to enforce the law in regard to elections; may reject certain classes of voters or admit others; or may even entirely prevent elections being held. If a military commander sustains them in one violation of the law, he may in another. Thus the whole purpose of these acts of Congress may be defeated, and the people of those States entirely prevented from framing loyal constitutions, by the rebel officials supported by such commanders as Johnson selects or may select.

We point out the danger, and the probable nature of the new scheme of resistance, believing that Congress ought to look into the matter at once. We have nothing to say of those Republicans who voted not to impeach the traitor whose persistent hostility to law brings this new danger upon the country. They will settle with their consciences and their constituents. But it is at least their clear duty to adopt such measures that the whole plan of reconstruction shall not now be defeated, even in the hour when its entire success seemed so near. The country had already begun to look forward with hope to the completion of reconstruction, to the admission of ten loyal States under wise and liberal constitutions, to a final settlement of all the vexed questions growing out of the war. Mr. Johnsons's conduct threatens to postpone that settlement, to reopen the whole question, and to make it the main issue in the next Presidential contest.

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

WITHOUT CONCEALMENT—WITHOUT COMPROMISE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1868.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH

National Anti-Slavery Subscription Anniversary.

THE managers of the National Anti-Slavery Subscription Anniversary summon their friends to another effort in behalf of that race for whose welfare so many years' labor has been given. This Thirty-fourth Anniversary will be held in Horticultural Hall, Boston, on Wednesday, January 22d, 1868. The aim, as heretofore, will be to give the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY the means to continue its operations, and especially to sustain the publication of the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.

Surely if there rested in any mind the slightest doubt whether our continued exertions in the old channels are needed, the events of the last three months must have dispelled it.

We see the President of the United States planting himself on the old idea of a white man's government, an idea which the nation has fought five years to crush. He upholds the policy of recognizing races and regulating our laws according to the supposed qualities of each—thus ignoring the cardinal principle of the civilization of which he is the official head. The negro is to be very graciously protected by the pity of the white man—not by granting him his rights or putting into his hands the means of defending them. We are not to treat him as an equal, but to dole out charity to him as a dependent.

This revival of old prejudice, this quickening of old feuds, is regarded by one-half the nation as sound statesmanship. The announcement of this creed in his Message has so strengthened the President's position that Congress dares not venture to impeach him. Such has been the criminal indifference and huckstering policy of the Republican leaders that, at length, the people themselves are, in some degree, confused and demoralized. An empty and servile press echoes the treason, and, if such a thing were possible, one might fear we were drifting back into the hateful and angry struggles which disgraced the Nation before the war.

While Congress fears to impeach a President confessedly guilty of high crimes, the great leaders of the Republican party seem ready timidly to hide themselves behind the fame of a successful soldier, with no pledge or claim that he shall support the policy which alone has led us to victory—the policy of exact justice and impartial civil rights. The North—Ohio, Connecticut, and the West—reeks with the old hate of the negro, and by fresh action pledges itself against him.

Doubtless there was an hour when all this could have been prevented. That golden opportunity—that moment, when the people, far ahead of their leaders, be sought them to "go forward"—was allowed to pass away. Earnest, devoted, strenuous effort is needed to regain, if possible, another such; at least to rally the Nation afresh to its duty.

Believing that the whole duty of the Abolitionists will not be done, nor the pledges of the Anti-Slavery movement redeemed, until the idea of race is eliminated from our civil life, until color is no proscription anywhere under the flag—and seeing with what a slender tie the dominant party is bound to this idea, and how ready the leaders are to loose it, we feel that every word we can utter and every effort we can make is needed *now*, before the great choice of next year, to secure all that can yet be saved of the harvest for which our husbands, sons and brothers gave their lives.

The eyes of the civilized world are upon us. The dead who gave their lives for justice claim of us a like devotion in this great cause. Let every one—those whom long years of toil have consecrated to this work and those whom present emergencies have baptized into it—let all rally with a fresh enthusiasm to sustain our Society by their personal activity and their pecuniary contributions. We need both. It is only by the labor of many hands so great a work can be done. For a hapless race now passing through a most perilous hour, we beg of all friends their utmost exertions. This last, this critical hour, when so much may be lost or that final seal set which secures all, let us unite in a strenuous effort to make the most of the opportunity bought with the blood of so many martyrs.

Those not able to be present to aid on this occasion and listen to the appeals of the zealous and tried laborers in our cause, may send their contributions to R. P. HALLOWELL, Esq., No. 98 Federal street, Boston, Mass. or to any of the managers resident in Boston.

ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, Worcester, Mass.
LYDIA MARIA CHILD, Wayland, Mass.
LUCRETIA MOTT, Pennsylvania.
SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, Boston, Mass.
LIDIAN EMERSON, Concord, Mass.
MARY GREW, Philadelphia.
ELIZABETH GAY, Staten Island, N. Y.
MARY E. SARGENT, Boston, Mass.
LYDIA D. PARKER, Boston, Mass.
CHARLOTTE L. FORTEN, Boston, Mass.
ANNA SHAW GREENE, Boston, Mass.
MRS. GEORGE L. STEARNS, Medford, Mass.
MARY M. BROOKS, Concord, Mass.
SALLIE HOLLEY, New York.
HANNAH B. SPOONER, Plymouth, Mass.
CAROLINE C. THAYER, Boston, Mass.
ANN GREENE PHILLIPS, Boston, Mass.
CAROLINE M. SEVERANCE, Newton, Mass.
MATTIE GRIFFITH BROWNE, Boston, Mass.
MARTHA LE BARON GODDARD, Worcester, Mass.
EMELINE T. SMITH, Cambridgeport, Mass.
ANNA D. HOLLOWELL, Medford, Mass.
SARAH COWING, Weymouth, Mass.
JENNIE G. GREENE, Milton, Mass.
ARMENIA S. WHITE, Concord, N. H.
RUTH BUFFUM, Lynn, Mass.
CAROLINE R. PUTNAM, Italy.
SARAH BRADFORD, Roxbury, Mass.
REBECCA BRADFORD, Roxbury, Mass.
SARAH J. NOWELL, Cambridgeport, Mass.
SARAH P. REMOND, Italy.
MARGARET P. SNOW, Fitchburg, Mass.
HARRIET W. SEWALL, Melrose, Mass.
EVELINA E. SLACK, Boston, Mass.
MARY C. SAWYER, Grantville, Mass.
SARAH H. SOUTHWICK, Grantville, Mass.
ABBY S. STEPHENSON, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
EDNAH D. CHENEY, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
ELIZABETH B. CHACE, Rhode Island.
ANNA TALBOT FAIRBANKS, Rhode Island.

The National Anti-Slavery Standard FOR 1868.

WITH the close of the year many subscriptions for THE STANDARD expire. We hope to enter upon the new year 1868, not only with all such subscriptions renewed, but with large accessions to our present list.

Chattelism has been abolished, but equal freedom for the colored race has not yet been secured. The old controversy has not been definitely ended. It has again passed from the bloody arena of the battle-field to the sphere of politics and diplomacy. The recent elections present a fearful record of unrelenting prejudice against the colored race. They have revived the forlorn hopes, and renewed the desperate energies of the discomfited rebels at the South. We had fondly hoped that we were well nigh at the end of the struggle for equal freedom, irrespective of color, but through treachery, and the want of enlightened, conscientious statesmanship we are involved in a conflict of still momentous importance. Many politicians who, during the war, were willing to accept the services and to advocate the enfranchisement of colored men, now as the temptations of the presidential year approach, disgracefully surrender and abandon their cause. So too the popular churches and clergy are relaxing their interest for, and diminishing their co-operation with the freedmen, and excusing themselves on the score of disinclination for "political preaching," they ally themselves as formerly with "Conservatism" and the dominant spirit of prejudice against race.

Under these circumstances it is of the greatest importance to have a thoroughly Radical, independent journal, which, like THE STANDARD, may speak freely and fearlessly for justice and impartial freedom, with nothing to gain or lose by party triumphs or losses. During the past year our circulation has steadily increased with each month. Frequent calls for the paper come to us of late from the South. THE STANDARD now goes regularly each week to Charleston, Mobile, New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Richmond and at other points in the South. We have arrangements in progress for its general introduction to the notice of the leading colored men and white Radicals throughout the South the coming year. The importance of an intelligent alliance between uncompromising Radicals at the North and their coadjutors at the South can scarcely be over-estimated in the present condition of national affairs.

WENDELL PHILLIPS will continue as the past year an editorial writer for the columns of THE STANDARD. It will also be the medium through which his lectures and addresses, as revised by himself, will be given to the public. Other able writers will contribute regularly to its columns. We shall continue to present a department of choice literary miscellany, and while chiefly devoted to the consideration of the freedom and well-being of the colored race, our columns will, as hitherto, hospitably entertain the claims of movements of a kindred end and aim, as the rights of women, temperance, education, etc.

The period through which we are now passing is one of the most critical thus far in our national experience. Though the late reverses in the elections may dishearten those whose dependence is upon the Republican party, it should be borne in mind that it has been, and still is, the high prerogative of Abolitionists to create the opinion which makes and unmakes parties in the service of freedom.

We appeal earnestly and confidently therefore to all friends to unite heartily with us in an effort to extend the circulation of THE STANDARD as the emergency of the cause it represents demands.

PREMIUMS.

We offer our friends what we are sure will be esteemed very liberal and welcome compensation for their efforts to add to our subscription list, namely: to old subscribers who renew their subscriptions and send one new subscriber for the year ($6); or to any who will send two new subscribers ($6) we will send either of the following very desirable books:

Wendell Phillips' "Speeches, Lectures and Letters." 562 pages, with steel portrait—price $2.50.

Lydia Maria Child's "Romance of the Republic." 442 pages—price $2.50.

Caroline H. Dall's "College, Market and Court." 393 pages—price $2.50.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

IT becomes every day more and more evident that the managers of the Republican party rely entirely on the ten rebel States to elect General Grant. It is very generally admitted that there is little chance of his carrying the great Northern States, unless he can be pledged to some definite and Radical policy. But it is planned to admit the Southern States on the well-understood condition that they vote the Republican ticket, no matter what name that ticket bears.

Hence, every claim proper to be made before such admission, should be earnestly pressed at once, without commenting either on the fitness, the safety or the justice of such a course. Pratical men should use the opportunity it gives of arresting attention and rousing public vigilance as earnestly as possible.

We have pressed negro suffrage, "in season and out of season!" There is one other point that should have close attention—the establishment of a common school system in every State. The right should be claimed by the National government to oversee this, and to set up at the State's expense an efficent and impartial system if any State fails to provide one.

To give the ballot, instantly binds the State to provide education. The moment Disraeli's bill passed in England, adding six or seven hundred thousand voters to the list, Tory and Whig vied with each other in zeal for common schools. We have given power, we must see that intelligence goes hand in hand with it. The interest of the negro is enough at present, to guide him right. But as time rolls on we need that the press of the nation should have access (as it never has done) to the mind of the South. The danger is national, the issues to be treated are national, the responsibility is national. Hence the nation's right to provide fit means, if the State does not.

Much has been done and well done by noble men and women, voluntarily, within the last seven years. But we need a system pervading the South, not dependant on the good will or forbearance of the Southern white race. When the negro race, in twenty years, has taken its sure place there will be no more need of National supervision than at the North. But the ballot has been given the negro in defiance of Southern opponents. The struggle will be to cripple and foil it by all means which cut off the negro from the press of the world. Till he stands mature and well settled in his new position, the nation, for its own sake, must shield him from this peril.

The proper method would be a Constitutional Amendment declaring that when any State neglects to establish an efficient and impartial system of common schools within its limits Congress shall provide one at the expense of such State; Congress itself to be the judge whether the system existing in any State is efficient and impartial.

If the golden hour for such an Amendment has passed, then the next best guarantee that Congress can devise should be adopted. The opportunity to exact some security should, in no event, be lost.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

THE HON. E. D. MORGAN and the HON. CHARLES SUMNER will please accept our thanks for bound volumes of the *Congressional Globe*, second session, XXXIXth Congress, and Appendix.

PERSONAL.

Mr. C. L. Vallandigham has been lecturing to an Ohio audience on the inspiration of the Bible.

Madame Nantier-Didie, for many years principal contralto at the Royal Italian Opera, died a few days since at Madrid.

Dr. S. G. Howe writes to the Boston *Advertiser:* "The only wire between the Grecian archipelago and Europe passes through Constantinople. Hence the Turks are always dispatching, but never conquering, the Cretans."

Hannah Hopper, widow of the late Isaac T. Hopper, died on Sunday, the 5th inst, at Glen Cove, L. I. A funeral service was held in this city on Wednesday last at the house of James S. Gibbons. Edward Hopper, with simple, touching eloquence, paid a beautiful tribute to the unselfish, intelligent, affectionate and conscientious character of the deceased.

Very sad accounts are given of the health of Lamartine, now at his chateau in Burgundy. He sits during the whole day in an arm chair without saying a word, and scarcely seems to recognize visitors who come to see him. At meal times two servants take him by the shoulders and carry, rather than support, him into the dining-room, where he eats with a ravenous appetite, but still remains silent. His friends are extremely uneasy about him.

Mrs. Z. M. Plumb's Calistheneum, for light and musical gymnastics, at No. 82 Fifth-ave., corner of Fourteenth street, affords an excellent opportunity for young women and girls to acquire that physical culture which they so generally need. Mrs. Plumb has taught for five years in this city, and has already done much good in that direction. This is to be the last year for public classes, and the last quarter, which closes in April, is soon to begin.

Miss Louisa Star has just received from the President of the Royal Academy in England, the royal gold medal and a scholarship of £60 for excellence in her studies at the Female School of Art in London. In this school there are one hundred and seven young women, an increase of thirty-four over the number under instruction last year. The first gold medal given by the Queen, to be competed for annually by the students of this school, has been awarded to Alice Elfrida Manly for three groups of flowers from nature.

Henry Wells, Esq., president of the American Express Company, is erecting a Female College at Aurora, Cayuga Lake, on the general plan of the Vassar, which will open next Fall, and will accomodate nearly 100 pupils. Thirty acres of beautiful grounds are appropriated to the use of the institution. The friends of education may safely trust this noble undertaking to the liberality, judgment and wealth of its founder, and to the taste, culture and Christian sympathy with her sex, of one who, from a chamber of suffering, has inspired them.

Alfred H. Love, writing from Philadelphia, says; "It will interest you, and perhaps it would be well to announce, that Music Fund Hall, one of the largest and finest halls, which closed its doors to colored people, *will now admit them.* The rule has not been formally altered, but the word has gone forth that they shall be admitted.

Some four years ago, G. W. Curtis, in a lecture there was surprised to learn the rule; so he declared he would never speak there till it was altered. He put it to vote, and about 2,000 persons voted aye—*i. e.*, they would not enter the hall until there was a change. I have kept my vote, but I rejoice that there is an advance. The hall has been unpopular ever since the Curtis meeting. Now it may pay."

The Chatham (Canada) *Weekly Planet* notices the editor of the *People's Journal*, of Brooklyn, N. Y., the Rev. Rufus L. Perry, as follows: "Many of the older residents of Chatham will remember a little colored errand boy named Perry. He was for some time in the employment of O. I. V. Dolson. The little errand boy is now the Rev. Rufus L. Perry, General Superintendent of the African Civilization Society, and editor of the Brooklyn *People's Journal*, a well-written newspaper dedicated to the education and moral and political regeneration of his race. The energy, perseverance and intelligence Mr. Perry, as evinced in overcoming the adverse circumstances of his life, is a strong argument in favor of the giving the franchise to the African people in the United States."

Dr. Dio Lewis has started upon his lecturing tour. He has an engagement for every night during the month of January. It was announced in the papers some time since that he had adopted a couple of daughters, one of which had African blood in her veins. The young lady in question was perfectly white, very fair and beautiful, and it could not be detected by the casual observer that at some remote period her ancestors had been of African descent. But the fact that she possessed any of the "inferior quality" of the vital fluid was enough for some of the fastidious lecture committees in the Border States, and various places in the South. The lecture committee at Louisville, Ky., informed Dr. Lewis that in consequence of having adopted this daughter, he might consider his engagement with them at an end; and he has received the same word from others.

The Rochester (N. Y.) *Express*, in an article written in answer to an attack upon Mr. Phillips, by the *Democrat* of that city, says:

"We have copied many columns from Mr. Phillips in this paper, and our readers know very well who he is—one of the noblest, bravest, truest, and most unselfish men. We are his debtors. There are not many men in this country who love freedom, and who would see our Constitution and laws give equal protection to all the children of God, who are not deeply indebted to Wendell Phillips. When he is dead they will say so. No words will then be too sacred to embalm the memory of one who, like Roger Williams, Samuel Adams and John Brown, has given his life for human freedom.

"Many years ago Mr. Phillips said, 'The slave is my client.' That is the test by which he and all the public men of this generation will be tried by the impartial future. 'Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of these, the least of my children, ye did it unto me.'"

Gen. Menotti Garibaldi, who defeated the Pope's troops, seems destined to add to the renown of his illustrious father. He had the management of the war for the delivery of Rome. He was born in Uruguay about the year 1839, and is therefore twenty-eight years old. His mother was a South American lady of great strength of character, the friend and companion of her husband in all his wanderings. She died in 1849, in consequence of fatigue undergone during the exciting and disastrous march of her husband from San Marino to Cesenatico. The young Garibaldi was left with his grandmother until his father, after having lived on Staten Island, New York, returned to Nice. In the war of 1859, between Italy and Austria, he was with his father in the Cacciatori delle Alpi, in the various battles in which that famous corps was engaged during the war. It is likely that he was with his father in the campaign which ended fatally at Aspromonte, and also in Venetia last year—so that he has had considerable military experience.

A correspondent of the Meadville (Pa.) *Republican* has visited Nasby, and writes:

"Arriving at his neat white house, of comfortable though not large dimensions, a chubby-faced, bright-eyed boy of about seven or eight years of age, admitted us, and assured us his father was in. Pushing through the entry we were first met by a bluff, hearty voice, which worked in from the first room, and gave us a good welcome, then a portly man appeared, who shook hands with us all, seized our hats, and ushered us into a warm and cozy sitting-room. Conversation commenced to sprinkle, and from one thing to another the hour passed pleasantly. The unaffected honesty of Mr. Locke was not overstated by his friends. We found him in his shirt-sleeves, and in his shirt-sleeves he remained through our visit. He neither attempted brilliance or showed any care for it. Where a happy turn in the conversation allowed a pleasant jest, he seemed to always seize the handle of it without effort. Mr. Nasby is bold and trenchant on paper, but exceedingly modest in person, and the clog of embarrassment has deterred him from attempting a tour of lecturing. Mr. Locke is a hard worker, owns a large part of the *Toledo Blade*, and is the principal editor.

Our Boston Correspondence.

BOSTON, January 5th, 1868.

EMANCIPATION day, the first of January, was celebrated here as usual, by festivities arranged and directed by the colored people. In spite of very unfavorable weather through the day and evening, these observances were satisfactorily carried through, and had a good attendance. The Shaw Guard, Capt. Watkins, accompanied by a cornet band, marched in the morning through the principal streets, and held a "levee" at Faneuil Hall in the evening. An interval in the dancing was occupied by speeches from Gen. Hartwell, Maj. Barton, and Col. Channing (of Gov. Bullock's staff), and a well served supper lent its share to the pleasures of the occasion.

The same occasion was celebrated by an evening meeting at the Tremont Temple. It was called to order by Rev. Leonard A. Grimes, who announced that Hon. Richard H. Dana would preside. Mr. Dana spoke at moderate length of the ideas and the methods by which slavery had been overthrown, closing with a tribute to the merits of the old Abolitionists. Speeches followed by Mr. George L. Ruffin, Senator Wilson, Lieut.-Gov. Claflin, and Collector Russell. Mr. Wilson was understood to say that he did not wish the suffrage taken away even from the leading rebels.

The annual sermon in the Old South Church before the Governor and Legislature was preached by Rev. James Freeman Clarke, one of the most industrious and faithful working-men of this generation. It is to be hoped that the excellent ideas he set forth respecting the true purpose of legislation, and some of the matters in which Massachusetts yet needs reform, may bear fruit in the minds of our new law-givers.

He desired them first to notice the need of improvements in criminal legislation and prison discipline. A *Christian* commonwealth should seek out the lost for the purpose of saving them. Our discipline of the dangerous classes should be made as far as possible preventive and reformatory. The basis of all criminal legislation should be the attempt to protect the community. It is right that a person dangerous to the community should be deprived of the liberty he abuses; but the power which restrains him ought to do these two things, which now are not done—continue the restraint while the need of it continues—and put the prisoner, meantime, in circumstances suited to reform him. Have a series of Houses of Reformation, graded according to the moral condition of the inmates, and having a careful adaptation to their improvement, and keep the prisoner under this reformatory system until there is good reas on to believe he has ceased to be dangerous.

The second of Dr. Clarke's points was an admirable plea for the franchise for women. As a question of right, he said, all the argument was on one side; and as to expediency, the moment we remove from the Constitution the word "male," and invite women to take part in public affairs, we shall increase both the intellectual and moral power of the State. The differences of sphere and of character, which no doubt really exist between men and women, are not such as to prevent their acting together in matters of public interest; nor will either be "unsexed," as the foolish phrase is, by taking part in that which concerns the other. The man who is modest, as well as brave, is more of a man; the woman who is brave, as well as modest, is more of a woman. There is nothing to be feared either in giving women votes, or making them eligible to office. Dr. Clarke expressed his own strong desire that women might be chosen as members of the School Committee in every town in the State, and that this very Legislature would enact a law declaring them eligible.

Dr. Clarke spent a few words in allaying any alarm that might be felt by his hearers at the prospect of women being actually chosen to fill all the chief offices in the country, as soon as they became eligible. And there was certainly need of such explanation; for the alarm we hear expressed whenever this subject is under discussion, is well suited to remind one of the precaution taken by Mrs. Micawber that her husband, in becoming a lawyer's clerk, did not cut himself off from advancement to the highest posts of the legal profession. "Do I understand, my dear Mr. Traddles," said she, "that Mr. Micawber would still be eligible as a Judge or Chancellor?" "He would be *eligible*," returned Traddles

nals, our soldiers, and our sailors, and it is time to discontinue this sort of punishment for our children. The fact that some advocates for the old method still remain, shows how much we have become demoralized by the practice. It is no time to rest in satisfaction at what we have accomplished, when so much still remains to be done.

The last item of this excellent discourse reminded me, by contrast, of an extract I had lately seen, from the Wilmington *Commercial*, describing the whippings publicly inflicted on criminals semi-annually at Newcastle, Delaware. Six of the victims were colored, one a small boy, and four were white. One of these had been convicted of horse-stealing, one of assault and battery, and the remainder of petty larceny. The prisoners are stripped to the waist in the jail, a blanket is then thrown over them and they are brought to the yard. The blanket is then removed, and the wrists pinioned to the post. The Sheriff then applies the whip, which has nine leather thongs. On this occasion from ten to forty lashes each were given. The Sheriff seemed disgusted with his work, but many of the spectators seemed really to take pleasure in the scene, "especially the children, who went out of the yard, after the performance, with a yell of delight." Other criminals in the same place were exposed in the pillory. These are some of the results of slavery in Delaware.

A very interesting lecture was read last week at one of the regular meetings of the Parker Fraternity, by Mrs. C. H. Dall, on the present aspect of the Woman's Rights question. This term, however, is unsatisfactory to Mrs. Dall, whose advocacy is given to *human* rights, belonging equally to men and women. The necessity of speaking especially of the latter class comes from the fact that special obstructions are still thrown in the way of women, though a certain qualifying progress has been made in the concession of their rights. Even in New England, the direct claim yet needs to be made of woman's right to the full development of her faculties, and of her right to avail herself of the fruits of education. The Social Science Association shows a more friendly and hospitable aspect to woman than any other society. The medical profession is almost universally disposed to shirk its duties towards her. The medical societies are responsible for every uneducated or half-educated woman who practices medicine.

Mrs. Dall thought that the Fraternity, before whom she was speaking, had seriously failed in their duty on this subject. Having had the great advantage of Theodore Parker's sound teaching in regard to the rights of women, they should have given female speakers the opportunity of appearing on their lecture platform. This duty was not discharged by giving one lecture in each course to a single woman who had already achieved popularity, and who would help their cause instead of being helped by it. They should help the new aspirants in this useful field, take themselves something of the risk of failure, and give the invaluable opportunity of trial to some of those who feel attracted to, and competent to the duties of lecturer or preacher.

The female community also were in fault. There was urgent need that they should combine to protect their own sex. Many wanted employment, and a far greater number needed sympathy, friendly interest, a disposition to help in time of need. Many a woman might be saved from destruction by finding a sisterly instead of a hostile attitude in other women. One of the most urgent necessities of the present time was the attainment of the suffrage for women.

The latter half of the lecture was in reply to objections publicly urged by popular lecturers (men) against the women's cause. Mrs. Dall apologized to her audience for calling their attention to such weak and foolish objections as Dr. Holland and Mr. Fulton had recently brought forward, but since the rights of women were contested on precisely these grounds, and these only, what could she do but reply to them. After showing the pitiful weakness of the main grounds upon which these two gentlemen rested their cause, Mrs. Dall expressed her regret that her respected friend, Dr. Hedge, had taken the same side, in a sermon lately published. His *manner* of treating the subject was of course very different from theirs, but he had no sounder arguments, because there *were* no sounder arguments; and passages from his discourse were quoted, taking ground on this subject, which was justified neither by facts nor reason. I trust that Mrs. Dall may be invited to deliver this excellent lecture before other audiences.

NORTH.

Philadelphia Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1867.

A REPORT has recently been published concerning the condition of the colored soldiers' orphans of this State, and detailing the progress of the work for establishing a School Home in their behalf. It contains a good deal of interesting information relative to this worthy project, as well as some valuable facts connected with the practical operation of the pension law.

Although some time has elapsed since authority was given for organizing this School Home, and since the work was actually begun, it has not yet been fully accomplished. This is owing to various difficulties that have been encountered, many of them unexpected, tending to thwart, embarrass, delay and even perplex the beneficent work. These obstacles, in some instances, have had their origin in the old, and ever to be condemned, prejudice that still exists against the class to be benefitted, for it is a well-known fact that certain, intolerant, hating and narrow-minded people not only refuse to manifest the slightest interest on their account, but they even perversely seek to impede the measures instituted by others, and which are prompted by justice and charity.

Some of these impediments to the establishment of this School Home, on the other hand, are found to exist among the colored people themselves, even among the surviving parents of those children that are to reap its advantages. Strange as it may seem, there is a marked indifference to this work evinced by colored people of influence, who occupy positions whereby they are able to render the assistance that is so much desired. Surely, apathy ought not to prevail among them. Hearty responses towards aiding and cheering the noble enterprise should come freely from this source, if from no other. They should give their earnest support in promoting the progress of the undertaking, and assist zealously in making sure its success.

The report states that little has been gained in attempting to enlist the services of colored pastors, or in making appeals to colored churches. The issuing of circulars has been mainly unavailing. Superintending Committees have been addressed, but without essential effect. Politicians have been applied to for aid, but it is quite needless to add that the results have been barren. It has been found necessary, in the language of the report, "to have direct, personal dealing with the parties having actual control of the orphans." The author of the report also states that he is but little indebted to Common School Boards. "Some of them," he remarks, "have acted promptly in the dispatch of certificates; others, and particularly that of Harrisburg, have subjected me to considerable delay and inconvenience, apparently from antipathy to the work in hand. This Board has retained for more than a month past several applications sent in by colored soldiers widows—the immediate neighbors of the gentlemen forming it—and has declined thus far either to sign or return these papers."

Mr. Hunt further states in his report that he is about to resume his search for a home. Hitherto he has been unsuccessful, and his endeavors in that direction having been temporarily relinquished, his attention was given to the purpose of securing inmates for the home, "visiting the mothers and guardians of our colored soldiers' orphans at their homes, to explain the object and plan of the school, allay fears, remove doubts and selfish obstructions, and assist those who could be induced to apply in making out their papers." For all this labor more than praise is due, and it seems greatly to be deplored that any difficulties, or any irksome task, should attend the progress and accomplishment of such good endeavors.

Up to the first of this month there were ninety applicants for admission to the School Home, from ten different counties, mostly in the eastern part of the State. There are thirteen others whose applications are yet incomplete, awaiting certain necessary conditions before they can be received. Twenty-five others have also been found that are entitled to the privilege of State support and education, "who have not yet been induced to make application." As soon as the School Home shall have been opened, it is thought that the number then ready to be admitted will be not far from one hundred and twenty. Only seventeen of the sixty-five counties in the State have been heard from, in reply to the circulars addressed to the various Superintending Committees. Mr. Hunt proposes to visit some of the counties that have given no response, for the purpose of looking after colored soldiers' orphans, and affording them an opportunity to avail themselves of the benefits of the School Home.

The writer of the report says, "I should be reluctant to state it, were it not that reluctance to state and to recognize unwelcome truths prolongs the life of so many evils, but, with some exceptions, the colored people of Pennsylvania, lately under my observation, have manifested a rather marked indifference to education. It is true, the public schools set apart for them are poor, if the comparative cost of a thing is any criterion of its comparative value. The teachers of the colored public schools of Harrisburg, for example, are paid but thirty and thirty-five dollars a month, while those of the white public schools are paid sixty and sixty-five for similar work and the same term of service."

Here is one of those unjust discriminations which the colored people have no power to rectify, and which the influence of their friends is not potent enough to reach. It is one of those instances and sources of detriment to their welfare, kindred to that list of disabilities which can be effectually remedied only through their possession and use of the ballot. It is idle to suppose that they will be exempt from the tyranny which prejudice imposes, or the many evils that spring from injustice, as long as they are denied the right to vote. Let them be rescued from the position of victims in the community, to that of an untrammeled element in the constituency, and they will be able to guard their rights, and resist the encroachment of wrong. The ballot is the weapon they need.

This subject leads me to speak again of the address lately issued by the Union League of this city, commented upon in my last letter. I unintentionally omitted to state the position of the League on the question of negro suffrage, as indicated by that address. Having mislaid the copy, I am unable to quote its text, but the main point, divested of the argument, was the admission of a necessity for negro suffrage in the South, with a denial of its essentiality in the North. I only desire to state this position of the League relative to the question, without attempting to present any of the arguments to prove its falsity, which will suggest themselves to every thoughtful reader. It is a virtual repudiation of the principle of impartial suffrage, and betokens a willingness on the part of the League to ignore that question, in its application to the North. It is no marvel that men who are devoted steadfastly to just principles, should forsake the League, and indignantly condemn it for its abandonment of great and vital issues. But what else have we a right to expect than such cowardice, from a body of men who have proved, by the nomination they have made, that their highest principle is expediency? The Union League makes the way easy for its candidate to refrain from espousing the cause of impartial suffrage. In a little while the evasion and wriggling out of this question, by Republican politicians, will be the order of the day.

W.

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6th, 1868.

THE House of Representatives took a step to-day which, if carried out by enactment into law, will have the effect of very much simplifying the reconstruction quarrel. Gov. Boutwell, always faithful and wise, introduced a resolution instructing the Special Committee on Reconstruction to report a bill, which will in effect abolish both the present military districts and the disloyal provisional governments. The five districts are to be made into one, and to be placed under the command of Gen. Grant. Of course the General can detail whoever he may desire to do the work. The resolution was referred by a strict party vote. When the bill shall be introduced and become law, as it is expected it will, the responsibility will rest only upon the President and Gen. Grant. The eagerness with which the best portion of the Republicans sustained the proposition of Gov. Boutwell showed that the idea was seized as a solution of two difficulties. By one the President would be prevented directly from dealing with subordinates, and by the other Gen. Grant would be compelled to show his hand. The removal of the present disloyal officers will be of the greatest benefit to the loyal men of the South, and if soon carried out, will be of great service in reconstruction.

At the present moment there are three Constitutional Conventions in session—Louisiana, Georgia, and Virginia. In the first State a majority of the delegates are colored men. In Georgia but a small proportion are of the newly enfranchised. One third of the white delagates are men who served in the Confederate army. They are the most radical men in the Convention. The Virginia Convention is quite a respectable body of men—able and radical—nearly all. Alabama will vote on the 4th of February on the ratification of her new Constitution, also for State officers and members of Congress. The canvass is very warm, and will be pushed on both sides with great earnestness. Men here who are well posted as to the state of affairs in that State, declare that reconstruction will be accomplished there. The Constitutional Conventions of Arkansas and Mississippi will assemble to-morrow at Little Rock and Jackson, the capitals of the respective States. The Conventions in North and South Carolina are called for the 14th inst. No order has been issued in relation to Florida, though the Convention is elected, fifty-eight of the members being Radicals. In Texas no Convertion has yet been elected. In all these States reconstruction is being daily hindered by the presence of disloyal officials.

It is understood here that in pursuance of the understanding between Johnson and Hancock, the latter will refuse to take any action as to the inauguration of the government to be framed under the Congressional plan. When the latter is ready to be set in motion, by reason of the ratification of the Constitution, its adoption by Congress, and the admission of members thereto, the next step will be the turning over of the State archives, etc. It is understood that the rebel-Johnson arrangement will refuse to give them up. Hancock would very naturally be appealed to. It is expected that in such a contingency *he* would declare that the Courts must decide. It is proposed to meet this or any similar contingency in other districts by the passage of a simple bill, mandatory on the Executive, and requiring him upon being officially notified by Congress of the completion of reconstruction in any State by reason of the adoption of a Constitution and the admission of loyal members to Congress, to immediately thereon issue his proclamation announcing that Republican governments exist therein, directing that the archives, etc. be turned over, the provisional governments be abolished, and that all the military and naval forces of the United States stationed in said States, shall be required to aid (if needed) in the inauguration of the loyal government. This will place Johnson in the position of either resisting the law or making himself ridiculous by eating his own words.

The Stanton question will be settled at an early day. "Better late than never" I suppose is the maxim upon which the Senate has proceeded. There is little doubt that Senator Howard fairly establishes not only the violation of law by the Executive, but a direct falsification of the facts with regard to the alleged reason for Stanton's suspension. Mr. Johnson's case turns principally upon the charge that the Secretary of War keeps back a despatch of Gen. Baird's in relation to New Orleans affairs and that that retention was in itself a main cause of the terrible riot that ensued. In the despatch as Mr. Johnson inserted it in his message to the Senate, the last sentence reads "Please instruct me *at once* by telegraph." In the original despatch as received by Mr. Stanton, which was retained by him, this sentence reads "Please instruct me by telegraph." The words "at once" are an interpollation by Andrew Johnson. The action is of a piece with his suppression of a portion of Sheridan's despatch. There was nothing in Baird's despatch requiring immediate attention. It bore date the 28th July, was received by Mr. Stanton on Sunday morning and on Monday the terrible massacre took place. All these facts were accessible several weeks since, but the holidays were of much greater importance than the vindication of the law.

A curious commentary upon Mr. Stanton's faithful service was seen to-day in the passage by the House of two resolutions; one censuring the President for removing Stanton and Sheridan, and the other thanking Grant for the letters written by him, protesting against that action. What a pity it was the House did not add "and for immediately and unnecessarily himself occupying the place of the faithful war minister, unjustly and illegally suspended." This would have completed the logic of the whole thing.

ARMODEMUS.

WASHINGTON, January 2, 1868.

IT is reported here that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Wm. E. Chandler, was recently sent to New Hampshire, by Secretary McCulloch, to induce the Republican State Convention to adopt the Administration's financial policy as part of their platform, and to place Gen. Grant on, or rather under it, to sustain the weight thus imposed upon the party.

The action of the convention shows the mission to have been eminently successful.

It is thought that the popularity and great name of Gen. Grant will more than counter-balance the load put upon the party by its adoption of a platform prepared for them by President Johnson's financial Frenchman.

Now suppose, as is probable, that the Republican party is defeated at the election some eight weeks hence. It will of course show that their platform, prepared to order by Johnson, McCulloch & Co., is at fault, or that their chosen candidate for President cannot carry even the first state election inaugurated in the Grant interest.

The entire congressional delegation from New Hampshire are opposed to the platform prepared for them by the Grant, McCulloch and Johnson managers. They have subscribed for speeches, and are prepared to speak against it. Now, however, that it has been thrust forward, by the controlled convention for their admiration, I do not well see how they are going to support it without stultifying themselves past redemption.

Preparations were made to carry the State in favor of Radical principles. But, behold, we find a platform prepared for Radical use by Messrs. McCulloch & Johnson, with a little U. S. Grant thrown in by way of seasoning.

If this be Radicalism, pray where are we to look for Conservatism?

Perhaps the nomination of Gen. Grant for next President by the recent New Hampshire State Convention, is sufficient to counterbalance the copperhead platform prepared for them by Andy the First. Let us see how much radicalism Gen. Grant has to spare for such a purpose.

[Our correspondent here quotes from the *Tribune* article which will be found in full on our first page.]

Now if Gen. Grant has any superfluous radicalism to spare I submit it will require all of it, and perhaps a little more, to neutralize the copperhead element introduced into the Republican campaign in New Hampshire by Andrew Johnson & Co.

We shall see what we shall see. So far so good.

C. C. C. C.

SHOOTING NIAGARA; AND AFTER.

BY REV. BERIAH GREEN.

NO. IV.

"The Almighty has appointed him to be a servant."

THE negro belongs to the human family. This Mr. Carlyle admits when he describes him as here "a man and a brother." He is of course inalienably entitled to all the prerogatives and privileges which the human birth-right involves. It is his duty and his right, as it is ours, to rise in wisdom, power and dignity to the highest position among his "brothers" which he may qualify himself to honor. To reach this goal, he as well as the rest of mankind, is bound to exert himself, earnestly and unceasingly. And in this endeavor, all men, the negro included, ought to treat each other fraternally—to yield each other cordial sympathy and effective co-operation. This is a primal obligation, growing out of the common nature we have all inherited—the common nature which unites us a family. Hence *the service*, which all men owe to each other—to which all men in their natural relations to each other are entitled. And this, according to the constructive laws of their existence and thus according to the ordinances of Nature. Under some such construction, "the Almighty has appointed all men, blacks and whites," to be servants. They are to encourage and aid each other in the endeavor, which all are bound to make to become broadly, intensely, beautifully human—to rise to the highest degree possible for each, in character, dignity and blessedness. *In this all true service consists.* In rendering this, "the Almighty has appointed all men to be servants" in their mutual relations to each other. As brothers, they are thus to treat each other fraternally.

How he is to respect the claims of his fellows upon him, every man, black or white, may infer from the powers he wields—from the resources with which he may be intrusted—from the occasions which may demand the exertion of himself, whoever, wherever, however he may be. In this service, so comprehensive and beneficent, whatever he is and whatever he has must be brought into full requisition. Muscle and mind, however the one or the other may be developed and trained, are here to be occupied and engrossed. Is the European all spirit and the negro all flesh? Is the white all intellect and the black all muscle? Cannot Carlyle's "Nigger" love, think, resolve, and cannot Carlyle's "Buckra," though called a prince or a duke, wield, if he can be persuaded to try, the implements of productive toil? Why should not the hands of the white and the mind of the black be brought into requisition for the common benefit of mankind? Why, then, is the white armed with hands and the black enriched with a mind? Nature forbids us to neglect any human faculty—any occasion of useful exertion; *and is sure in one way or another to punish it.*

A true man will serve his fellows as opportunity may invite, as occasion may demand. If he cannot promote their welfare in one way, he will try another. He may be distinguished for wisdom and power. He may be qualified to guide, to encourage, to protect. He may be every way a hero, royal in his powers, and attainments, and aspirations. But all this the majority may refuse to acknowledge. They may refuse to avail themselves of his presence and his influence as a counsellor and ruler. This, however, does in no wise make him at all less worthy of their confidence and support; in despite of any majority, he is what he is, and cannot but exert an influence corresponding to his character. If he blacks the boots and sweeps the chimneys of his natural subjects, he will do so characteristically—royally. Wherever the laws of humanity may be studied and obeyed, there every man serves his brethren, whoever he may be, whoever they may be, with all his powers, both mental and muscular. One may be *especially* occupied with his mind and another *especially* with his muscles; but neither the one nor the other by any means EXCLUSIVELY.

There was a time when Mr. Carlyle represented Jesus Christ as the model man—as "our divinest symbol"—"higher than which human thought had not reached." So far as I know, he still regards this as a just representation. Now Jesus Christ assures us in the fullest consistency with the doctrines he uniformly taught and the life he uniformly led, that he regarded himself as the minister, the servant of mankind; that this was naturally and officially his position; that to this he was devoted. How far he proceeded in the services he thus rendered, may be easily and certainly inferred from the attitude he took in washing the Disciples' feet. On this—on this as an EXAMPLE, to be imitated by all true men, he insisted with very solemn emphasis. They are not only to bring their corporal powers into requisition in serving mankind; they are to welcome even the *most menial tasks*, whenever in performing them they can promote the welfare of their fellows. What a figure he would have made, girded with the towel of a feet-washer among Carlyle's slave-drivers, with some titled "do-nothing-eat-all" at their head, occupied with the Dominca experiment!

BERIAH GREEN.

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of the Standard:

IT is rather late, and rather foolish perhaps, to volunteer an explanation of a line of poetry, which was either misquoted or misprinted in your last issue. But as Burns is my favorite author, and the line is taken from his poem on the "Brigs of Ayr," I must, in justice to him, to say nothing of myself, be allowed to correct it. "A shot-right kittle" conveys no idea or image to the mind, unless it is that of an old rusty kettle full of holes. That, I need hardly say, is not the meaning. Print as a line of verse, without the hyphen, thus:

"Corbies and clergy are a shot right kittle."

The Scotch word "kittle" means ticklish, or shy and the whole verse translated into tolerable English means, *I* suppose, that "Crows and the clergy are very shy of being shot at."

Respectfully yours,

JOHN SAVARY.

FROM A COLORED RADICAL.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Dec. 11, 1867.

To the Editor of the Standard:

DEAR SIR: Permit a subscriber of your valuable paper (a paper that commands my respect above all others) to transmit to you a few lines how matters are prospering here. The work of reconstruction in the Land of Flowers is progressing finely, to the great joy of the friends and advocates of equal rights unto all men, despite the many hindering causes that ignorant conservatives and outcast rebels, and also a small class of men that unworthily bear the name of Republicans, put in the way of the loyal masses to try to defeat the result of the recent election.

But, thank God! through the zealous efforts of a certain class of noble-hearted patriots of the Sumner, Stevens and Phillips stamp, we have gained a victory over all our enemies. And by the verdict of the loyal colored voters, *the State of Florida shall have a convention.* And that convention will be so overwhelmingly Radical, that the few Conservatives who may get in will have no weight in it whatsoever.

I send you a list of the delegates elected to said convention, also the results of the election returns from thirty-eight counties. By them you can judge whether we, the colored race (ignorant though we may be, and of an inferior class, as our enemies claim us to be), are or are not entitled to the greatest privilege of American freedom, the use of the ballot-box.

There are three papers issued in this city (weekly). First, the *Florida Union*, a Republican journal, chiefly devoted to the interest of inviting immigration into the State; second, the *Florida Times*, a decided Republican paper of the true stamp, which for a long period has advocated the equal rights of all men; third, a white-washed copperhead sheet of the Andy-Johnson style, which is published for the benefit of the few Democrats that are still struggling to survive above the political waters of perdition.

The colored schools here are in a progressive condition. The school-teachers, of which there are several (the greater part being Northern ladies), seem to feel as if they could not do enough in the noble cause of imparting knowledge among us. On the Sabbath these noble ladies are engaged in the different colored churches of the city, and giving instruction in the Sunday-schools and Bible-classes. And I can assure you and our friends at the North, that we on our part do cheerfully encourage their every effort in teaching us that knowledge that has been so long denied this portion of the American people. May God bless all their efforts, and may they at all times meet with success in the noble work.

As there are many of my race here who are anxious to get all the information they can, I hope I soon will be enabled to send you some new subscribers for your paper; for I am now trying to impress on them the reasons why they should support a paper that has been so long vindicating their rights as human beings and American citizens, whilst our enemies and our now so-called "friends" of the late rebel States regarded us (and many do still) as mere chattels.

I will let you hear more anon.

Yours, JESSE K. OXENDYNE, JR.

LETTER FROM MISS HOLLEY.

DECEMBER, 1867.

DEAR MR. POWELL: "I am not remarkable for either enthusiasm or locomotion," said charming Mrs. G. to me many years ago, "yet I went fifty miles to hear Frederick Douglass!" A similar exertion would have been well repaid to hear Charles L. Remond last month in Trumansburg. With what rare elegance his speech was made, and so high-toned, so pure-minded, strong and polished culture and refinement in it all. The testimony of all I meet is the same, through this region, of the beauty, force, and eloquence with which he speaks. Rev. Mr. Cushing spoke of his lecture in Searsburg as a grand lyceum lecture, and Mr. N—, at Mecklenburg, said his lecture in the Presbyterian church there was the finest ever given in that town. With what edge and point he can probe American vanity, and lay bare our national hypocrisy. "American religion and American civilization is a sham, so long as the colored race is in its present condition, and prejudice remains."

How just and becoming it is for him to arraign a State like this, guilty of the meanness of applying a property test to men only because they are of the color of this gifted man.

Faithfully may he continue to pour out his sharp arrows of rebuke that are needed everywhere, and "May God forbid," as he eloquently declared in Tremont Temple, last New Year's day, when charged with "always having a grievance," "that so long as my race has a grievance, I should *not* have a grievance to protest against!"

While in Trumansburg, Alexander Bower took me to call on Col. Herman Camp, that I might invite him to subscribe for THE STANDARD. He did subscribe, and the tender, gentle, religious spirit of this gentleman surprised and pleased me. He was eighty years old last October. He was evidently in a beautifully sincere frame of mind, and earnestly alive to his highest convictions; has been opposed to women speaking in public, but, like old Dr. Duffield, in Detroit, took my hand with a "God bless you!" He called on me afterwards, and was much interested in my photograph album; said he knew Gerrit Smith, did not like his going bail for Jeff. Davis, and with strong emphasis declared "we ought to make a difference between a man who loveth God and one who loveth him not." His hearty conviction was delightful. He has found life "a battle with Satan and with sin," and has been a soldier "the victory to win," as the Sunday school children sing. "I used to *sell liquor*, and did it then with a clear conscience." Now he is a radical temperance man, and does everything for the cause possible. An anecdote is told to show his strong will, which, when directed right, is such an admirable force. His little daughter once asked the minister, "Do you think my father will go to Heaven?" "Yes," was the reply. "Well," returned the child, "if he don't have his own way there, he won't stay long!" Now, in his very touching and childlike gentleness and tenderness, and withal right-mindedness, he makes me think of Judge Ambrose Spencer in his old age. His photograph will suggest Andrew Jackson in indications of will, with more likeness though to dear old John Brown in its Puritan cast.

How refreshing, I believe, to all his nobler nature and aspirations, he will find the clear-eyed justice of THE STANDARD. For he is one

"Whose armor is his honest thought,
And simple truth his utmost skill."

SALLIE HOLLEY.

REMARKS OF DR. C. B. PURVIS

AT AN EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION HELD IN WASHINGTON, D. C., JAN. 1st, 1868.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The first of a New Year is always an occasion for rejoicing, but I take special pleasure in greeting you to-day, as this day—the first day of the New Year—has a significance to the American people which no other day of the year can have. It was upon this day five years ago, the brightest and noblest chapter of American history was written. On the first of January, 1863, Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in him, issued a proclamation of freedom to four millions of oppressed American citizens, causing their shackles to be stricken off, commanding them, as it were, to stand up in the full height of their manhood—in the image of their Creator as men. By that single act of statesmanship—of righteous justice—a dark chapter was torn from American history, the nation redeemed, the Declaration of Independence no longer a seeming mockery. From that hour the gigantic rebellion which was then raging in the country in the interest of the slave power for the purpose of making that power here supreme, drooped its head; its cause was gone, its negroes, as we used to call them, were slaves no longer, but freemen, sworn to defend the best interest of *their* country, which oath they faithfully adhered to by sending two hundred and more thousands of their number to the battle-field to assist in crushing out the enemy of *their* country, of humanity, of God. Their deeds of valor, the number of their slain, history will tell; sufficient for us to know they fought and conquered well.

Ladies and Gentlemen, it is these glorious events of the past few years, the rapid transition of one portion of the people from the condition of serfs to that of good citizens, we are here to-night to commemorate. *Let us* commemorate these events with all our hearts. Yet while we rejoice over the past, let us not be unmindful of the future; it is possible a cloud may yet darken this seeming bright epoch of ours. The rights of the colored men of the country are but partially secured; those who were the staunchest of friends in the trying hours of war are hesitating now. May God grant their hesitancy is but the calm that precedes the storm; the storm which is yet to burst with all its fury upon the heads of the unrepented and unregenerated portions of the people, which is to wash out the fallacies of their minds, so that they may comprehend the teachings and the necessities of the hour. There is yet a great work to do, and it behooves us as good citizens *this* day, the *first* day of the New Year, to send the *fiat* forth that Liberty, Justice—absolute Justice—must and shall be granted to every man and woman in the government. Such a decree will meet with a response from every loyal heart, such a decree will give us Chase for a leader as the Chief Executive of a great people; such a decree will make the first of January, 1869, the brightest, the holiest of our national pastimes.

SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY.—A correspondent in Evansville, Ind., writes to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, of his own knowledge, that many colored persons in Kentucky are still held as slaves. He says:

"They are so held *to-day* in the counties adjacent to this part of Indiana, situated on the Ohio river—namely, Daviess, Henderson and Union counties; and I am satisfied that they are so held in other counties on Green river. These children are not called *slaves* (that is an ugly word), but *apprentices*. Slavery having been abolished, they are now *bound apprentices:* mostly to the old slaveholders, frequently to their former masters. *To all intents and purposes they are slaves*, only they are treated, if possible, with greater cruelty than they were before the war—watched, worked and whipped during the day and imprisoned at night, frequently not half clothed, beaten, degraded and brutalized. *I write what I know*, what can be proved, if this statement is denied, by any responsible person, and an investigation demanded."

LITERARY.

DOTTY DIMPLE AT HER GRANDMOTHER'S. By Sophie May. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

This little book tells in a sprightly way of the many temptations which befell Dotty Dimple, and how she tried to overcome them, but too often did very naughty things, and some very funny ones. But she makes progress in her efforts to heed "the little pricks of conscience," and finds the reward of happiness in so doing.

CLIMBING THE ROPE—BILLY GRIMES' FAVORITE. By May Mannering. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

These two stories of the "Helping Hand Series" are very pleasantly written, and convey healthy moral lessons. The illustrations render them attractive to their youthful readers.

ALEXIS, THE RUNAWAY; OR AFLOAT IN THE WORLD. By Rosa Abbott Parker. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

This child's book is dedicated "To my little Friend Teddy, with Heaps of Love." It is a story of the remarkable adventures of a youth who set himself afloat in the world, but finally returned penitently to his indulgent father, wiser in having learned that "to be a good man was the only way to be a gentleman." It has appropriate illustrations, and is neatly bound.

SOURCES OF THE NILE.

The explorations of Sir Samuel W. Baker (following Speke and Grant) have decided that the rainfall of the equatorial region in Africa supplies two vast lakes, the "Victoria" and the "Albert," of sufficient volume to support the Nile throughout its entire course of thirty degrees of latitude. The annual *inundation* of that river, however, is found, by explorations of the first-named traveller, to proceed from a different source, which he describes in a recent volume, called "The Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia," from which we give some extracts:

"The lake-sources of Central Africa support the life of Egypt by supplying a stream, throughout all seasons, that has sufficient volume to support the exhaustion of evaporation and absorption; but this stream, if unaided, could never overflow its banks, and Egypt, thus deprived of its annual inundation, would simply exist, and cultivation would be confined to the close vicinity of the river.

"The inundation, which by its annual deposit of mud has actually created the Delta of Lower Egypt, upon the overflow of which the fertility of Egypt depends, has an origin entirely separate from the lake-sources of Central Africa, and the supply of water is derived exclusively from Abyssinia.

"The two grand affluents of Abyssinia are the Blue Nile and the Atbara, which join the main stream respectively in N. lat. 15 deg. 30 min., and 170 deg. 37 min. These rivers, although streams of extreme grandeur during the period of the Abyssinian rains, from the middle of June until September, are reduced during the dry months to utter insignificance; the Blue Nile becoming so shallow as to be unnavigable, and the Atbara perfectly dry. At that time, the water supply from Abyssinia having ceased, Egypt depends solely upon the equatorial lakes, and the affluents of the White Nile, until the rainy season shall again have flooded the two great Abyssinian arteries. That flood occurs suddenly about the 20th of June, and the grand rush of water pouring down the Blue Nile and the Atbara into the parent channel inundates Lower Egypt, and is the cause of its extreme fertility.

"Not only is the inundation the effect of the Abyssinian rains, but the deposit of mud that has formed the Delta, and which is annually precipitated by the rising waters, is also due to the Abyssinian streams, more especially to the Atbara, which, known as the Bahr el Aswat (Black River), carries a larger proportion of soil than any other tributary of the Nile; therefore to the Atbara, above all other rivers, must the wealth and fertility of Egypt be attributed."

Reaching the bank of this river on the 15th of June, he writes:

"The Atbara had a curious appearance. In no part was it less than four hundred yards in width, while in many places this breadth was much exceeded. The banks were from twenty-five to thirty feet deep: these had evidently been overflowed during floods, but at the present time the river was dead; not only partially dry, but so glaring was the sandy bed, that the reflection of the sun was almost unbearable."—p. 32.

June 23d, he writes:

"The cool night arrived, and about half-past eight I was lying half asleep upon my bed by the margin of the river, when I fancied that I heard a rumbling like distant thunder. I had not heard such a sound for months, but a low, uninterrupted roll appeared to increase in volume, though far distant. Hardly had I raised my head to listen more attentively, when a confusion of voices arose from the Arab's camp, with a sound of many feet, and in a few minutes they rushed into my camp, shouting to my men in the darkness, 'El Bahr! El Bahr!' (The river! The river!)

"We were up in an instant, and my interpreter, Mahomet, in a state of intense confusion, explained that the river was coming down, and that the supposed distant thunder was the roar of the advancing water.

"Many of the people were asleep on the clean sand of the river's bed. These were quickly awakened by the Arabs, who rushed down the steep banks to save the skulls of my two hippopotami that were exposed to dry. Hardly had they descended, when the sound of the water in the darkness beneath told us that the water had arrived, and the men, dripping with wet, had just sufficient time to drag their heavy burdens up the bank.

"All was darkness and confusion; everybody was talking and no one listening, but the great event had occurred, the river had arrived 'like a thief in the night.' On the morning of the 24th June, I stood on the banks of the noble Atbara river, at the break of day. The wonder of the desert! Yesterday there was a barren sheet of glaring sand, with a fringe of withered bush and trees upon its borders, that cut the yellow expanse of desert. For days we had journeyed along the exhausted bed; all nature, even in nature's poverty, was most poor. No bush could boast a leaf: no tree could throw a shade. Crisp gums crackled upon the stems of the mimosas, the sap dried upon the burst bark, sprung with the withering heat of the simoon. In one night there was a mysterious change. Wonders of the mighty Nile! an army of water was hastening to the wasted river. There was no drop of rain, no thunder-cloud on the horizon to give hope, all had been dry and sultry; dust and desolation yesterday, to-day a magnificent stream, some five hundred yards in width, and from fifteen to twenty feet in depth, flowed through the dreary desert. Bamboos and reeds, with trash of all kinds were hurried along the muddy waters."—p. 53.

The rains began, where our traveller was, July 15th. On the 17th he writes:

"There was an extraordinary change in the appearance of the river between Gozerajup and this spot. There was no longer the vast sandy desert, with the river flowing through its sterile course on a level with the surface of the country; but after traversing an apparently perfect flat of forty-five miles of rich alluvial soil, we had suddenly arrived upon the edge of a deep valley, between five and six miles wide, at the bottom of which, about two hundred feet below the level of the country, flowed the river Atbara. On the opposite side of the valley, the same vast table lands continued to the horizon.

"We commenced the descent towards the river. The valley was a succession of gullies and ravines, of landslips and water-courses; the entire hollow of miles in width had evidently been the work of the river. How many ages had the rains and the stream been at work to scoop out from the flat table land this deep and broad valley? Here was the giant laborer that had shovelled the rich loam upon the Delta of Lower Egypt. . . . Land-slips occur daily during the rainy season; streams of rich mud pour down the valley's slopes, and as the river flows beneath in a swollen torrent, the friable banks topple down into the stream and dissolve. The Atbara becomes the thickness of pea-soup, as its muddy waters steadily perform the duties they have fulfilled from age to age. Thus was the great river at work upon our arrival on its bank at the bottom of the valley. The Arab name, 'Bahr el Aswat' (black river) was well-bestowed; it was the black mother of Egypt, still carrying to her offspring the nourishment that had first formed the Delta.—pp. 89–91.

RECEIVED.

THE FRIENDSHIPS OF WOMEN. By William R. Alger. 416 pp. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

FOLKS AND FAIRIES. Stories for Little Children. By Lucy Randall Comfort. With engravings. 259 pp. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Littell's Living Age. Boston: Littell & Gay.

Every Saturday. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

Merry's Museum, for January. An Illustrated Magazine for Boys and Girls. Boston: H. B. Fuller.

Demorest's Young America. New York: W. J. Demorest.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND FLORAL GUIDE. 96 pp. Rochester, N. Y.: James Vick.

The Friend for January. New York: 131 William street.

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FREE RICHES.

Men—even rich men—have not, after all,
Such very lofty thoughts. Let come what will,
Let them do ill, or leave the good undone—
Still they will house themselves, will eat and drink.
They will exist! *This* comfort riches bring.
This is the greatness of the great and high.
Yet hast thou mind and knowledge, love and works,
Thou hast then in thyself and in the world
Whatever gold can give thee; only that
The finer sense and the nobility,
The fill of beauty, and capacity
For joy the great heart has, the rich man wants
Be soul, then hast thou soul! have peace of soul,
And in thee is a treasury of true wealth.

—*From the German of Leopold Schefer.*

RECREATIONS.

The following communication is a portion of a paper read recently before the Social Science Association.

There is a monstrous deal of humbug connected with this subject of recreations, and a sad degree of ignorance also. The philosophical view may be briefly stated thus: "Recreations should afford absolute rest, or such a change of mental and physical action as will relieve fatigue and at the same time insure mental or physical improvement." All should be tried rigidly by this test. Metaphysics may be recreation to the merchant, who has delved all day in the mathematics of business. Wood sawing would no doubt recreate the jaded intellect of the sedentary student. Any intelligent man well knows how to adapt his recreations to his own particular case. But it is contended that we are under obligation to furnish recreations for the classes who lack intelligence, who, in their ignorance, want and misery have no resources. For this purpose we hear of fireworks, theatrical representations, and various other costly expenditures, about which, for the end designed, there is room for a wide difference of opinion.

There is a way, however, of expending money to promote recreations so that the benefits will abound in more than a geometrical ratio. Let our common school system be made more thorough, so that it will reach every child and compel him to receive the rudiments of an education. This should be the law without exceptions. Moneys saved, that can be judiciously used to develop intellect and genius, is but the miserly grudging of the seed-corn, without the use of which there can be no harvest. Our public library is a good beginning, but there is abundant room for more facilities of the same kind, which might be extended through every ward in the city, with addition of galleries for pictures and sculpture. Our Public Garden, with its walks, its green glades, its flowers, its shades, and even its unequivocal bridge, is a proof, in a small way, of what can be done to furnish unalloyed pleasure for thousands who find too little from any other source. As we acquire more territory let experiment be repeated on a larger scale. Now that the limits of our city extend back over the green hills, let some method be devised by which every industrious man can become the owner of a comfortable dwelling, with, at least, a small garden plot, where a few flowers, fruits and vegetables can be cultivated; where fowls, pigeons and bees can be reared; these are objects that will interest father, mother and children, and help furnish the attractions of home, where, always, the purest recreations should be found.

It is true all these fine things require somebody's money! So do courts, prisons, poor-houses and insane asylums. In expending it for the prevention of poverty and crime we may avoid paying a penalty for the support of poverty and crime.

In some respects we are all yet semi-barbarians. We have not faith enough in humanity. We have so long been accustomed to hear the doctrine of total depravity preached, from Tertullian down to the "Rev. J. Belamy Stoker," that, if we do pretend to spurn the preposterous dogma, we are left with nothing but a dormant sentiment in its place. Our fine ladies are apt to give the Magdalene the widest part of the sidewalk, and our fine gentlemen will talk flippantly about the common people. Here is a manifest indifference to the fact that we are surrounded by multitudes who require our assistance to aid them in the difficulties of life, and to save their souls. There is a law of nature, which has become an axiom in political economy, that even in the worldly sense, the most profitable investments we can make are those we give to assist all who are in need of help. The cry of millions of human beings is for aid to get in accord with nature's laws and nature's God. A little assistance judiciously bestowed upon the wandering and the miserable, might save them from an aimless life and render them coworkers in all things that would elevate humanity.

From the tenor of these brief remarks it will be noted that we take the ground that it is not time or expenditure that is most needed with us for recreations, but fitness—preparation for them. Education—education of every capacity in human nature—the highest degree of culture that can be enforced upon every one compatible with the necessary industries of life. Give us this, and there will be no frantic demands for extraordinary recreations. Every one will seek his rest and amusement in his own peculiar manner—intelligently—and will not fail to find them.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.

SUBLIME VOLCANIC DISPLAY.

NAPLES, November 20.

Unlike those terrific displays which we have had at times, and which cease with one great effort, this is a lava eruption, increasing ever in force and beauty, and promising a duration of some weeks, if not months. If so—and it is the opinion of those most experienced in these matters—all the world may see it as soon as the groundless fears as to the state of Naples have vanished. For the first one or two nights the mountain was modest enough in its demonstrations—tongues of fire shot up to announce its internal agitation, and a thin stream of lava trickled down behind in the direction of Ottajano, which lies on the southeast side of Vesuvius.

Since December, 1861, it has been almost quiescent, with the exception of one or two sulky and uncertain puffs, and our clear blue atmosphere has ceased to be marked with the spiral columns of smoke. During the last two years a small cone has been formed by the matter gradually ejected from this sulphurous hole; we could scarcely see its head above the walls of the large crater, but within the last week, like some presumptuous stripling, it has shot up above its venerable parent, and this it is which has been fuming and spluttering and storming with all the arrogant impatience of youth since last Wednesday. It has sent forth an immense quantity of lava, converting the surrounding crater into a lake of fire.

Giovanni Cozzolino was our guide, who, by virtue of his having accompanied Humboldt, and many of the scientific and literary men of the age, expects his own name to be enrolled in literary annals. He is, however, a very safe and intelligent guide. There was no incident to mark until we got to the foot of the main cone, when we heard the thunder of the mountain and felt the shocks of an earthquake at every effort to disgorge the liquid fire. Ascending by the usual road, we were compelled, on approaching the summit, to skirt a little round to the southeast, for two reasons—first, to get on the blind side of the wind, which might have brought down upon us an inconvenient shower of stones; and, secondly, to obtain a better view of the main stream, which was fed, not only by the great crater, but by another orifice opened outside, about twenty feet in diameter.

From this spot the stream of living fire, full twenty to thirty feet in width, poured down to the bottom of the mountain rapidly, where it met with no obstacles, and where it did, struggling energetically until it carried everything before it. To the edge of the crater it was impossible to approach; the heat was scorching; and what would have been the consequences had the lava boiled over and come down upon us? It was difficult, therefore, to form any fair estimate of its size, but one might have supposed that it was not more than seventy feet in diameter. It was not a moment, however, for figures when nature was exhibiting her power in one of its grandest forms.

There was a roar and a shock, and then shot forth flames and stones full one thousand feet in height, at intervals of from one to five seconds, according to the watch of one of the party; the tremendous convulsions were repeated, and then came the descending shower, composed of stones of various sizes, some certainly half a ton in weight, judging by the bulk. We could mark their course by the eye as long as they retained their red heat, but on approaching the earth they blackened, and then the ear alone could tell what was spotting and pitting the earth around.

By the same person, who had already acted as calculator, it was declared that the descent occupied five seconds—much in excess, I should imagine, of the actual time. Precision, of course, was impossible in the excitement of such a scene, and if we say that one thousand feet was the height attained we shall not be wide of the mark. It was a nervous proximity to danger on which to stand, so the whole party soon decamped, and got back to Naples shortly after midnight, awe struck by a scene which never can be forgotten.

Yet without the fatigues of an ascent, any one can from the city enjoy a spectacle of marvellous beauty, only diminished in proportions as compared with that which I have just described. There is no sound, but there are those everlasting flames, across the centre of which is sometimes drawn a swathe of dark clouds, giving to their summits the appearance of greater height; and the sky is glaring with a deep red color; and mighty stones, reduced by distance, are falling like myriads of stars on the summit of the mountain, the foot of which is wrapped in darkness. What a gorgeous scene, and how much more gorgeous it promises to be!—*Correspondence of the London Times.*

The Origin of Cats.—The Egyptians adored the cat as a divinity, and the Swiss have chosen it as the symbol of liberty. History rarely condescends to mention it, and the poets in general ignore it; for, however valuable its qualities, the cat is not poetical. Yet Goldsmith has given it a place in his exquisite "Hermit";

> "Around in sympathetic mirth,
> Its tricks the kitten tries;
> The cricket chirrups in the hearth;
> The crackling fagot flies."

It is a common thing enough to call men "dogs," but Volumnia in "Coriolanus" calls them "cats." In speaking of her son, she says:

> "'Twas you incensed the rabble;
> Cats! that can judge as fitly of his worth
> As I can of those mysteries which heaven
> Will not have earth to know."

As to "the brindled cat" that mewed thrice before the three witches in "Macbeth" entered the cave, we can only applaud Shakspeare's good taste in giving her the precedence in that grand scene.

For nearly a thousand years Western Christendom scarcely knew the blessings of cats; and how the rats and mice were kept down when no four-footed policeman patrolled the kitchen is more than we can guess. In the tenth and eleventh centuries very high prices were given for good mousers. They were of Nubian origin, and descended from those domestic cats which the Egyptians certainly possessed, which exist to our own day in the form of mummies, and are represented on many monuments of Thebes. No one knows how they found their way into Europe; but there is reason to believe that the Romans imported them from the banks of the Nile in small numbers and at rare intervals. Our ancestors had so high a sense of the usefulness of this animal that Howel Dha, or Howell the Good, inserted among his laws one expressly concerning it. The price of a kitling before it could see was to be a penny, and when it had killed a mouse, twopence. If its hearing or seeing was imperfect, if it had not whole claws, did not go on killing mice, or proved a bad mother, the seller was to forfeit to the buyer the third part of its value. If any one stole or killed the cat that guarded the prince's granary, the fine he had to pay was a milch ewe, with her lamb and fleece, or as much wheat as would cover the cat when held up by the tail, with its head touching the floor. No reduction was to be made. The very tip of pussy's tail must be covered with the culprit's wheat. Thus the price given for cats was high, considering the value of specie at that period, and the fact of laws being made to protect the breed of an animal which multiplies so fast, shows that in the Middle Ages it must have been scarce in Wales.

Range of the Human Voice.—Dion Boucicault, writing in the *Pall Mall Gazette* on the Albert Hall of Science and Art, makes some observations on the action and range of the human voice which are not without interest to the general reader, while suggestive to the public speaker and singer. The human voice, when its utterances are clearly articulated, and it is supplied from good lungs, will fill four hundred thousand cubic feet of air, provided they be inclosed in a proper manner, and the voice placed and directed advantageously. This space, we may remark by the way, would be represented by a hall one hundred and twenty-five feet long by eighty feet wide and forty feet high. The same voice singing, continues Boucicault, can fill with equal facility six hundred thousand cubic feet. When singing, the vowels are principally used, because it is necessary to dwell upon a note, and we cannot prolong a consonant. In speaking, on the contrary, we depend for articulation on the consonants, but their short percussive sound does not travel. When we shout, or in open air speaking, which partakes of shouting, we prolong the vowels, drawling the syllable at each word; but what we gain in sound is lost in clearness of articulation; expression is lost in monotony, because its fineness depends on the infinite variety of which the consonant is capable and bestows on the vowel. Two thousand voices, singing or speaking together, travel no further than one voice. They may fill a certain area more completely with that intricacy of waves which, when very troublesome, we call a din, but each voice exerts its own influence on the air, according to its power, and dies away within certain limits. A second voice acts independently and produces its own separate effect, not fortifying the first, but distinct from it. And so with any number of voices, say 10,000, shouting together, if a single trumpeter were placed among them, the notes of his trumpet would be clearly heard at a distance, where the Babel of voices would have expired in a murmur. Yet, among the din produced by the 10,000 voices the trumpet would be inaudible. To illustrate this theory more clearly, it is plain that 2,000 persons cannot throw stones further than one person. It is true that the air within certain limits will be more full of stones, but they will all come to the ground within a limited area.

The Absurdity of Drinking.—It has become a sort of popular—almost national—faith that it is not possible to be truly happy unless you drink. Among certain classes—and they are by no means exclusively the lowest—drink is the beginning and end of everything. The very name of liquor is held to be synonymous with enjoyment, and the dearer the liquor the more it is prized and coveted. Yet every man who is not a downright drunkard, is well aware that the pleasures of drinking are, beyond a certain point, a mockery, a delusion and a snare. I put it to any one who has stood half the night at a bar or sat half the night in a club room, drinking, smoking, and bandying reckless talk, if the enjoyment of such an evening has been anything like that of a few hours spent at home with a book or newspaper? The evil influence of tavern pleasure on the health is too obvious to be denied by any one, and the illusory nature of the pleasures themselves would be undeniable also, if the persons who indulge in them did not deceive themselves and put the truth out of sight.

No one ever brought any good out of a drinking bout yet. It is a short, feverish spasm of animal enjoyment, which leaves nothing behind but moroseness, regret, bad temper, self-reproach and headache. I should like to ask you, sir, if you say your prayers when you come home in that state? No, you don't. You are ashamed to say them. You postpone them until you have purged yourself, your mind, and your lips by more sober and rational behavior. Next night when you pass the hours quietly at home with a book or a friend, you feel that you have had real enjoyment, and that the time has passed pleasantly, that you have learned something, and that you have not injured your health. You are not ashamed to say your prayers, and you get up next morning with a clear head, a good appetite, and an increased facility for work and enjoyment of life.—*All the Year Round.*

Cowper's Summer House at Olney.—A writer in an English paper says:

"During a recent visit to the village of Olney, in Buckinghamshire, I paid a visit to the Summer-house in which 'The Task' is believed to have been composed. This 'nook,' or 'Summer-parlor,' as Cowper has at different times designated it, is situate at the bottom of the garden attached to the house in which the poet resided from 1767 to 1786, and is a small rustic building of lath and plaster, covered with red tiles, and ran round the interior by a small bench. In this retreat, which is contigious to the tree beneath whose shade Cowper was wont to linger in the peaceful Summer hours, he isolated himself from the social and domestic interruptions to his literary labors, and it is in obvious allusion to the solitude which he here enjoyed that he says in 'The Task:'

> 'Had I the choice of sublinary good,
> What could I wish that I possess not here.'

"This valuable relic—valuable alike to the relic-hunter and the admirers of Cowper—is fast lapsing into ruin and decay. The Summer-house, together with the garden in which it is situate, is held upon lease by Mr. Osborn, a baker and confectioner, of Olney, who has gone to some expense in improving the surrounding property, but whose means are inadequate to the placing of the relic in a proper state of repair. It has been entirely overlooked by the Throckmorton family, who have attended only to those spots associated with the memory of Cowper, which are situate upon their estate near Weston."

Concerning Comets.—A writer remarks in the *Intellectual Observer*:

When first seen in the telescope, a comet usually presents a small round disc of hazy light, somewhat brighter near the centre. As the comet approaches the sun the disc lengthens, and, if the comet is to be a tailed one, traces begin to be seen of a streakiness in the comet's light. Gradually a tail is formed, turned always from the sun. The tail grows brighter and longer, and the head becomes developed into a coma surrounding a distinctly-marked nucleus. Presently the comet is lost to view through its near approach to the sun. But after a while it is again seen, sometimes wonderfully changed in aspect through the effects of solar heat. Some comets are brighter and more striking after passing their perihelion than before; others are quite shorn of their splendor when they reappear.

The latter was the case with the comet of 1835–36, as we learn from Sir John Herschel, who watched it in the Southern skies after it had become invisible to Northern observers. On the other hand, the comet of 1861 burst upon us in its full splendor after perihelion passage. Some comets have more than one tail.

One appeared in 1744 which had no less than six tails, symmetrically disposed (if one can trust the pictures handed down to us) in the figure of a half-opened fan. Others have presented a yet more peculiar appearance, having, besides a tail in the usual position, a second "uncomformable" tail at right angles to the first, or inclined to it at some incongruous, out-of the way angle; for instance, in one case, one hundred and sixty degrees. Sometimes the peculiarity is presented of a perfectly dark gap separating the tail from the head. More commonly a dark space is seen behind the head, but on each side of this space the light from the head is continued so as to form a bright border on each side of the tail.

Anna Seward and the Countess of Northesk.—An extraordinary instance of feminine friendship, of the courage and sacrifice the affections will prompt in woman, was afforded in the relation of Anna Seward to the Countess of Northesk. The Countess, afflicted by a malady which had baffled the most skilful physicians in London, was drawn to Lichfield by the fame of Dr. Darwin. She stayed for some time at his house, and awakened the deepest interest in his family and friends. Miss Seward was especially attracted by her engaging manners and disposition, as well as by sympathy for her peril, and for the distress of her husband and children. She was unwearied in efforts to alleviate the sufferings and the weary hours of the Countess, whose fervent gratitude reacted to enhance to enthusiasm the interest of the fair minister. One day Dr. Darwin suggested the possibility of effecting a cure of his patient by transfusing into her veins a supply of vital blood, freshly taken from some healthy person. Anna, then in the full bloom of youth, instantly offered her own veins. The project was abandoned from want of sufficiently delicate instruments. But the Countess was deeply affected by the generous offer of her friend, and repaid it with the most affectionate attachment. She was restored to health, and, on returning home, sent Miss Seward the gift of a set of jewels, in token of her love. They continued to correspond with each other until the tragic death of the Countess by the accidental burning of her dress.—*Alger's Friendships of Women.*

Influence of Mental Anxiety on Disease.—Writers on physiology assure us that an overanxiety of the mind relative to the action of any organ of the body will disturb the natural functions of that organ. For example, if one convinces himself that the action of his heart is disturbed, and that he is threatened with the heart disease, the pulsations of his heart will soon become unfavorably affected—and by the workings of his imagination. There is a gentleman in our city who became impressed that the action of his diaphragm was morbidly affected. He accordingly concentrated his thoughts upon this fancy to such an extent that the natural action (involuntary muscular) was disturbed, and his lungs worked so badly that after going to bed, he would often have to dress himself and take a short promenade in the street before "tired nature's sweet restorer" would visit him. If, however, his attention happened to have been previously occupied by business, lively company, or anything else that would divert his mind from its morbid direction, he fell asleep at once. Physical disturbances, when they really exist, are increased twofold in their intensity, if stimulated by mental anxiety. There seems to be a connection between the mind and the body which gives the former an imperative influence over the latter. A. J. Davis recommends that, when any one finds himself to be affected by any physical disturbance, he should "assert his superiority to the intruder," driving it away, rather than honoring it with a fostering anxiety. A.

Our Squirrels and their Enemies.—Of this most beautiful, active and graceful of all the furred denizens of our woods and plains, there are no less than sixty known varieties, and the number will probably be increased when our Pacific possessions are more fully explored. To the sportsmen east of the Rocky Mountains, the most interesting species are the gray, the fox, and the pine squirrel, called on the tide-water of Maryland and Virginia, the cat squirrel. The gray squirrel frequently migrates in vast numbers, and is then very destructive to the corn crop. To such an extent did their depredations extend in the colony of Pennsylvania, in the year 1749, as to excite the alarm of the authorities, and a bounty of three pence was offered for squirrel scalps, and the colonial treasury was depleted to the extent of £8,000, and nearly rendered bankrupt, 640,000 scalps having been paid for in a single year. In view of this great fecundity, it is fortunate the squirrel has so many enemies, and probably the least destructive of them all is man. The black snake ascends to his nest, and at one fell swoop will destroy a whole litter; the rattle-snake, we are told, will paralyze poor Bunny by the glitter of his eye, and draw him on, an unresisting victim, into the very jaws of death. But the owl is his greatest and most destructive enemy, as towards the close of day he flits on noiseless wing through the darkening woods, and bounces on his unsuspecting prey. The red-tailed hawk is another of his foes, but he is an open enemy, and wages war magnanimously.

The Dark Ages.—In modern Europe, the Middle Ages were called the Dark Ages. Who dares to call them so now? They are seen to be the feet on which we walk, the eyes which we see. 'Tis one of our triumphs to have reinstated them. Their Dante and Alfred, and Wickliffe and Abelard and Bacon; their Magna Charta, decimal numbers, mariner's compass, gunpowder, glass, paper, and clocks; chemistry, algebra, astronomy; their Gothic architecture, their painting—are the delight and tuition of ours. Six hundred years ago, Roger Bacon explained the procession of the equinoxes, and the necessity of reform in the calendar; looking over how many horizons as far as Liverpool and New York, announced that machines can be constructed to drive ships more rapidly than a whole galley of rowers could do, nor would they need anything but a pilot to steer; carriages, to move with incredible speed, without aid of animals, and machines to fly into the air like birds.—*Atlantic Monthly, for January.*

Practical Education.—Education should consist much more than it does in learning to do, to act, to perform. The successful men of the world are those who can accomplish the ends of life, who can by their own energy and skill bring about grand and useful results. Our educational institutions make us learned, cultured, but not sufficiently actors. One reason why very often the young men who have but little education from the schools surpass those who have lived for years in college walls, is because they have been trained to action. Action gives health and strength. Culture gives ease, grace and finish. They belong together, but have been separated. Let them be brought once more into some grand scheme of education, and we shall have men and women as the result who can not only accomplish noble work, but have at the same time fine scholars, with cultivated manners, with grace and dignity of demeanor.—*Herald of Health.*

Paper from Wood.—Many very interesting samples of paper manufactured from wood have been shown at the Paris Exhibition. The invention is not new, but the processes by which the fibres are treated, the method of whitening the material and converting it into a pulp for the manufacture of excellent paper, have only now been successful; and the factories in operation in France and elsewhere abroad are preparing daily from 1,000 to 2,000, and in some instances, 10,000 kilogrammes of pulp per day from wood, for the production of white paper. Hitherto there has been great difficulty in producing paper from wood substances, on account of it not receiving ink and pressure without deterioration.

Shrewd Way of Catching Thieves.—The Paris papers reveal a new style of theft by which jewellers are losers. The thief enters the shop of a dealer in diamonds and pearls, and asks to see some small unset stones. He is well dressed and wears colored spectacles. The stones are laid before him, spread on paper. Being very near-sighted, as his glasses prove, he is obliged to bring his eyes so near to the gems that he can pick them up with the tip of his tongue, and he keeps them in his mouth until out of the shop. If he fears detection, which seldom occurs, he swallows his treasure—whence the slang name of "Swallow it raw," given to this class by the thieves' fraternity. One of them was caught the other day. The diamond merchant, put upon his guard, said he had no small stones, but would have a large supply the next day. A policeman was in waiting; the diamonds were laid upon paper previously impregnated with an extremely bitter drug, which, when the thief put his tongue to them, acted so violently on his sense of taste that he instantly rejected what he had just taken. The policeman appeared and the thief was taken in the act.

Much Injured.—The passion of the French for theatrical amusements, and the patience with which they will wait at the door of theatres for the sake of obtaining a good place for witnessing the performance, are well known. At a crowded French theatre, a woman fell from the gallery into the pit, and was picked up by one of the spectators, who, hearing her groaning, asked her if she was much injured. "Much injured!" exclaimed the woman, "I should think I am. I have lost the best seat in the very middle of the front row."

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*From the Protestant Churchman, June 27, 1867.

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RECONSTRUCTION—GEN. GRANT.

LETTER FROM COL. CHARLES E. MOSS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 1, 1868.

To the Editor of the Standard:

The work of reaction goes bravely on. The traitor at the White House closed the work of the past year by making another advance in the direction of restoring rebellion. Gen. Pope and Gen. Ord have both been made to give place to generals of the Hancock school. Hereafter no pretence will be made by the Executive of a faithful execution of the reconstruction acts. Victorious over Congress, he will hesitate not to resort to any measures requisite to rob the nation of the fruits of its victories over rebellion. And why should he hesitate? The representatives of the loyal people, elected to remove him from power, tamely surrendered at the opening of the contest. It cannot reasonably be expected they will now interpose any serious obstacle to the accomplishment of his wicked purposes. In truth, those representatives are swift to flee before the very appearance of danger, and at the time of the recent removals were indulging in turkeys and wine and enjoying the comforts of palatial homes hundreds of miles from the theatre of action. And that desertion too took place after the Executive had coolly and insultingly announced to both Houses his intention not to execute the reconstruction acts and to resist with all the force at his command any attempt to interfere with him.

That the work of loyal reconstruction will be greatly retarded if not prevented by the recent removals, no one pretends to deny. In fact, it is now very doubtful whether any of the insurgent States save Alabama, Florida and South Carolina will be able to ratify the constitutions framed by their State Conventions, even if permitted to vote upon them. But it is by no means certain the people will be allowed a vote on them. Immediately after the base surrender of Congress on the impeachment question, it was suggested in the *Constitutional Union*, Johnson's paper in this city, that the present commanders should be removed, and others appointed who would set aside the elections already holden, and order new ones and permit all persons disfranchised to participate in such elections. The removals have been made, and it is not improbable but the remaining suggestions will be carried out. In truth, it is quite probable that they will be, as that would be the most direct and certain mode of defeating Congressional reconstruction the President can possibly adopt.

Gen. Hancock is said to have called for another regiment of troops in his department. It is said that he is finding some difficulty in restoring all the old rebel officers removed by Sheridan, and that there will be considerable trouble in enforcing all the orders and decrees required by the Executive. Others state the object of the call for more troops is to enable him to maintain Mr. Johnson's provisional governments against the governments framed by the conventions under the reconstruction acts. It is generally believed that the President will so use the military and power of the government as to defeat the ratification by a vote of the people in the non-reconstructed States of the constitutions formed by their conventions, and after that is done will manage to force upon Congress a recognition of his governments. There is much reason for the existence of that belief. Congress has ceased to be an aggressive or a progressive power in the land, and the Executive is left full liberty to act in such manner as he deems expedient. That his disposition is good enough for such an act, no one can doubt. That he would experience much difficulty in carrying out his plans, no sensible man believes. There being no serious obstacles in the way of the accomplishment of that or any other wicked measure he may devise, it would not be surprising at any time to find him driving Congress from the capitol and overthrowing the governments organized in the South under the Reconstruction acts.

The Grant men are rather disposed to submit to all the Executive may require. The lower down in the depths of humiliation the Republican party is thrust by the heartlessness of its leaders, the more certain do they feel of the nomination of their idol. They very justly consider any hostility entertained or exhibited on the part of Congress against the policy of the President as hostility entertained and exhibited against Gen. Grant. Hence Washburne and other Grant men are now as silent as dumb babes about the usurpations of the Executive. In that they are about right. Gen. Grant's testimony on the impeachment question admits that he is one who is perhaps more than any other man responsible for President Johnson's policy.

There are some facts connected with the position of Gen. Grant that may be well for Radicals to ponder before committing themselves to him as a Republican Presidential candidate. In his testimony on the impeachment case, the General admits that he and William S. Hillyer visited President Johnson on or about the 1st of February, 1866, and had a long conversation upon the subject of reconstruction. He also admits Mr. Hillyer was to go over to New York and make a speech, and there give utterance to certain matters talked over at that conversation. Mr. Hillyer, in his testimony, tells the world Gen. Grant and President Johnson both agreed in support of the President's policy, and that the speech he made in New York was in sentiment concurred in by both the General and the President. Mr. Hillyer also told one of the Committee, after the testimony was over, that Gen. Grant stated in the course of the conversation that he believed "this was a white man's government, and no negro should be permitted to participate in it." That is stated to be Gen. Grant's views by one who heard him express them, and no mortal man present at that time denies the fact Gen. Grant did thus speak out on that subject.

There is another fact connected with the political position of Grant worthy of note. Not a Radical friend of his ever yet asserted that the General ever expressed himself in favor of universal suffrage either North or South. His friends are opposed to the adoption of any platform on the part of the Republican party endorsing that idea. The members of his household who pretend to obtain their information from his expressed opinions, tell the world he opposes negro suffrage. One man in his city, who is truthful, and a personal friend and former member of Gen. Grant's military staff, stated that not more than four weeks since the General declared "the work of reconstruction will all have to be done over again—that the idea of permitting ignorant slaves just released from bondage to vote, and disfranchising educated and intelligent white men, was monstrous." Now, by all rules of evidence, we must give more weight to the assertions of those who state his opinions from declarations made by himself, than to those of persons who merely give their opinions of his views, without ever having heard him utter one syllable on the subject. The members of his household are better authority as to his opinions than E. B. Washburne. Besides all the rest, there are two other facts to be thrown into the scale. The General is a West Point soldier, and all that class of men, as a rule, are conservatives, and aristocratic in their views. Gen. Grant has never uttered an opinion leading to the conclusion that he is an exception to that rule. In addition to all the rest, early in 1866 the House of Representatives passed a negro suffrage act for the District of Columbia. It went to the Senate, and was referred to the proper Committee. Then it was telegraphed all over the land that Gen. Grant opposed negro suffrage, and his friends in the Senate managed to stave off its consideration until the next session of Congress. The elections of 1866, however, induced the Grant men to vote for it in the Winter of 1867.

Now the part of wisdom would require Radicals to refuse to aid in nominating a candidate unless openly pledged and committed to the measure of universal manhood suffrage.

The timid Republicans of this dawdling Congress have once more passed the bill permitting negroes to hold office in the District of Columbia, and adjourned in time to enable the President to kill it by a pocket veto. One day more would have saved it, but the members could not forego the luxury of turkeys and wine at the parlors of their own houses one day longer, and so they adjourned. This is the second performance of that character within ten months by the XLth Congress. I presume they will pass the bill over again three days before the next adjournment, so as to give the President an opportunity to pocket it a third time, and send them down to history as remarkably attentive to the interests of the people.

CHARLES E. MOSS.

NASBY AT THE SOUTH.

MR. NASBY HAVING BEEN SENT SOUTH TO REPORT UPON THE CONDITION OF THINGS IN THE FIFTH DEPARTMENT, DOES SO REPORT.

NOO ORLEENS, December 16, 1867.

To His Eggslency A. Johnson, President uv the Yoonited States:

I HEV the honor to report that I arrived in this city safely, and am ez comfortable ez may be. It wuz a most disagreeable task yoo imposed upon me, but I cherfully took it. It is a matter uv no small moment to one uv my yeers, who hez bin drinkin one brand uv whiskey for yeers, to shift sudden and take his chances along the road, and raleroad travelin ain't safe, but to serve yoo wat woodent I undergo? By the way, coodent the salery uv my P. O. be raised? On my way down I saw nothin uv a pekoolyerly alarmin nacher. I trembled for the Republic somewhat at one pint in Tennessee, when I saw a nigger enter the car into wich I set and pull out a noospaper and go to readin, but I calmed myself. When we hev a Dimokratic President, and a Dimokratic Congris, a reorganizashen uv the Court kin be had, and the laws under wich sich things is permitted kin be desided unconstooshnel, and these people be agin redoost to their normal speer. One uv em, a woman, hed the impudence to set in front uv me for ten miles.

I found Noo Orleens in a tremur uv joy. The order of the grate and good Hancock hed restored confidence in the buzzums uv our friends, and consternation in the breasts uv our enemies. Juries, thank God, are no more polluted with niggers onto em. They are now drawed from the old citizens, many uv wich served under Boregard in the late onpleasantnis. Biznis, therefore, in the Courts goes on without delay. Ez a sample uv how much biznis is facilitated, I may menshun that in one Court there wuz forty-four cases in wich niggers wuz plaintiffs, and forty-five in wich niggers wuz defendants. The tryin uv all these cases wuz accomplished in three hours and nineteen minits; the verdicks in the forty-four fust cases bein invariably for the defendants, and in the forty-five other cases for the plaintiffs. Uv the time specified, two hours and twenty-three minutes wuz consumed by the niggers in payin the costs. It's a singler thing how wrong the niggers alluz are.

In addition to this boon, the citizens uv Looisiana hev I am happy to state got back their *habis corpusses*. General Hancock, with a courage wich I can't too highly commend, ashoored the people that so long ez he hed power here they shood never be agin deprived uv em.

In Texas, affairs is goin on ez well ez cood be expected. The Genral's order for holdin the elecshen gives general satisfacshen to our frends. The elecshens are to be held only at county seets, wich owin to the size uv the counties, will probably prevent a great many uv the niggers from attendin. Then wher a judge of eleshen can't sit, the civil authorities appint another in his sted, insted uv the Military commander, wich our frends think will give us a majority uv the elecshen boards, and finally, that wich partikelerly binds General Hancock to us is that part uv his order wich perhibits the military from bein at the polls. It is eggstremely probable that the Etheopeons uv Amerikin descent will be very generally perswaded not to vote at all. The citizens uv Texas hev a way uv persuadin the niggers when they ain't unconstooshnally interfered with that will, I think, enshoor the triumph uv correct principles in that State. A native Texan, a gentleman who is now in Noo Orleens a purchasin catridges for 7 inch revolvers to be yoozed in reconstructin the State, gave me sich informashen ez preclooded the necessity uv my goin personally to inspect.

The land owners uv Texas, with an ardent desire to avoid distress in the State next winter, both for themselves and the colored populashen, hev wisely determined that the niggers shel work whether or no, and in sich a way ez to make their work profitable. They hev desired to form labor leagues, the objeck uv wich is to extract from the nigger the labor that is layin dormant into him, at about $12 per month. They hev mutooally pledged themselves to pay no more than $12 per month for able bodied niggers durin the workin season, deductin board and so forth for their families; and further, that no one will employ a nigger from another naborhood onless he kin show permishen from his last employer. They hev other rools for proper regelashun uv this perverse people wich is hardly worth menshunin, but probably it wood be as well. One is, that ef the wages is more than eat up by the family expenses the nigger shel work it out next season, and that the supplies upon wich they live shel be furnished by the employer upon sich terms ez a committee uv employees in each deestrick shel agree.

To prevent mismanagement uv the soil by these undeveloped intellecks, and to enshoor their acceptance uv these laws, it is also a part uv the league that no land be leased or sold to any one of Afrikin blood, and that ez much uv the wages ez the employer considers proper, be retained in his hands.

They accept the situashen and acknowledge the bindin force uv emancipashen, but they must reglate labor themselves. It is thot by livin faithfully to these regulashens cheep cotton kin be agin perdoost in Texas. Ef the Legislater elected is ez we hope it will be, this code will be made a law, and thank the Lord emancipashen wont mean nothin in Texas cept a change uv name.

I wood suggest that yoo to-wunst take the last order uv Generil Hancock's and make it the subject uv a message to Congris. Detale in full the Genral's talk here, and add to it ez only yoo kin. Tell Congris that he is again to mak the law the rool uv his conduct, and that he perposes to uphold the courts and civil authorities, and will only yoose his military to these ends. Sling in here suthin to the effect that Ameriken liberty (wich, in this country is a pekoolyer variety uv the artikle) is still an inheritance uv the white people, and shel alluz be. Tell em that when a *soljer* has onlimited power in his hands, and refooses to yoose it for the purpose uv gratifyin selfish ambishun, he presents a hefty sample uv virtoo under difficulties. It would be well, at this pint, to compare Hancock with Washington, makin the difference atween em merely nominel. Say that there may be officers in the army besides Hancock who imitates Washington, but yoo hevnt sot eyes onto em ez yit. Assert that Hancock is the fust officer in command, sence the close uv the late onpleasantnis, who hez given utterance to sich sentimence in his orders, and demand that Congris shell vote him a gold medal. I sejest that this be done to wunst, for reasons which are obvus. We desire Gen. Hancock to continue in well-doin, but ez that well-doin in our behalf mite lead to his nominashen for the Presidency, it is well enuff to kill him off in that direckshen, so soon ez he is committed. Hence write. Don't let Seward diloot it, or Randall pollyfox it. Put out my naked idees clothed in yoor terse and vigrous language, and yoo will hev done a good thing.

I repeated them to the leadin officers uv the "Lost Coz Club," and the ijee wuz rapcherously received. One member sejested that it wuzn't best, ez reely the thing wuz too absurd. But he voted aye on the proposishen, compromisin with himself by saying that ef it wuz received ez he 'sposed it wood be, it wuz easy enuff to swear that His Eggslency wuz drunk when he wrote it, wich wooden't hurt him with his party at all.

Another, who is trooly a friend of yoors, objectid, on the score that sich high settin up would give Hancock the nominashen, but he wuz left to skorn. "Wat," sed an old gray-heeded member, "hez A. Johnson ever commended that he ain't killed?"

It wuz yoonanimously resolved that yoo doo it. In more heart than I hev bin for months, I subscribe myself

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M.,
(Wich is Postmaster)

THE LAST MOVE.

From the New York Tribune.

[In the following merited criticism of the President and Gen. Grant, the *Tribune* writes also its own severe condemnation, as well as of Congress, and of all who are responsible for the defeat of Impeachment.—ED.]

The President successfully plays his game of political chess. Two more pieces have been captured! Pope and Ord are removed from command. We understand the removal of Pope. He was too much in sympathy with Congress—too anxious to do his work. The "policy" (new edition) is to keep the South out of Congress. If we can only have chaos in the rebel States—disorder, anarchy, and crime—the country will sooner learn the Presidential lesson that the "nigger" is unfit to vote. Reconstruction must be arrested. The North must be wearied out. The President places himself in the way, hinders the work by removing every man who is in earnest, undoes all the good that has been done, and yet charges Congress with the failure! "My plan or none," he declares; "my will or chaos! I am Lord Protector of this Realm, and until you pass laws that please me, none shall be executed." The President means this, for his action hath this extent. He removed Stanton, and no word has been said. Sheridan is banished to the Indian Reservation. The starless Sickles hobbles up to the Canada frontier to command a regiment. Pope and Ord are stricken down with rumors of Rousseau coming on the scene. The Senate-confirmed Rousseau, who went to New Orleans to foment dissension under Sheridan, is, it is said, to be brought back from the damp and cold latitudes of Walrussia to "execute the laws of Congress." Why not? We have a Tammany Hall Democrat in New Orleans giving us a Tammany Hall administration, Why not Rousseau?

The game goes on—the President winning all the time. Nor do we fail to see that the power which strengthens him is that of Gen. Grant. There is no use of concealing or avoiding this fact. Gen. Grant is an instrument of Mr. Johnson's will. We believe he is so unwillingly; but the country does not consider that. The people only see their General in the War Office. All the moral influence that clusters around the illustrious name of Grant is an element of power to Mr. Johnson. When the rioters in Paris wished to make an attack upon the regular troops, they captured a mayor or a clergyman and marched him at their head, crying: "For Heaven's sake do not shoot the worthy Mayor, or this holy and venerable man of God! Do not be guilty of murder and sacrilege!" The President has captured Grant, and degrades him to the same use as the Parisian rioters. Grant may protest, and fret, and explain—and beg not to be forced into a false position—but the President holds him. *We* do not place him in a false position. We see the President behind him—controlling and manœuvring his official actions. If Grant is willingly in the War Office, well; if unwillingly, then he should resign. He serves no national purpose, so far as reconstruction is concerned. The work has been taken from him, and yet the country associates his name with it. We were told, when Sheridan was removed, that Grant could not control reconstruction because he had no power. The bill was so loosely worded that he was helpless. His friends were panting to have the bill amended. Congress is now in the second month of its session, and no proposition for amendment has been offered. Are we to understand that Gen. Grant is satisfied with his position, and with no influence over reconstruction, or with an influence which is negative, powerless, neutral. We do not think so, and we feel that Mr. Washburne, or some one of his friends, should have brought an amendment forward. They should make a law to give Gen. Grant the coveted chance of *doing* something.

We aim to be fair to Gen. Grant, and shall endeavor always to recognize his ability and patriotism. It is because of these qualities that we lament the uses to which he is subjected. And he has no friend to save him! Where are the men who ring the endless changes upon Ulysses the valiant in war, the sage in council? They have the power to place reconstruction in his hands, but they make no sign. Look!—Sheridan is removed! Yes, Grant is sorry and will write a letter about it. The War Minister is beheaded! True, and Grant is pained; and while he writes a letter of regret he carries off Stanton's head in a charger, and, good friends, be quiet, for we cannot censure this beheading without a word of comment upon the man who struck the blow. Sickles is degraded, and now Pope and Ord! Well, *Grant is saving money in the War Department!* In reconstruction he is a mere clerk. He has no power, no responsibility, no embarrassing questions to decide, nothing to do with living immediate issues. He is nothing more than a checked pawn on our chess-board, while the President controls the game, and captures the men piece by piece.

We protest against this as an injustice to Gen. Grant. We believe he would rather be with us—carrying out reconstruction—than to be captive of Johnson—the bulwark of his administration. He can save money also. No one objects to that! Gen. Grant can follow his economical instincts to his heart's content—but we desire something more. It is prudent to patch the walls and keep the chimney clean; but just now the house is on fire. If Gen. Grant has any power, now is the time to use it. If he has not, let some friend demand it for him. If Congress fails, then he owes it to his fame to leave the administration of Mr. Johnson. The country is not pleased to see the President's unpatriotic work performed "by order of Gen. Grant."

THE Bolivar (Tenn.) *Bulletin* has the following: On Tuesday, the 10th inst., four miles south of Stanton depot, on the Memphis and Ohio Railroad, a dreadful tragedy was enacted. Negroes, in the locality spoken of, have given the farmers great trouble by stealing corn, vegetables, poultry, hogs, and even cows. Three of the thieves, each with a freshly-slaughtered hog, were met by an unknown party who were out on their track. What transpired there is plainly told. Three dead negroes and three dead hogs were found next morning, all in a row. Who did the dreadful work no one, save the perpetrators, know.

SLAVERY ON THE SOUTH-EAST COAST OF AFRICA.

From the Times of India.

AT the present time, when nearly half a century has elapsed since slavery caused a general outcry against the inhuman traffic in the black race, and the dreadful sufferings thereby inflicted on those who were bought and sold in the market like beasts of burden and labor, aroused and enlisted the sympathy of every free-born person, it seems strange that so little is done to ascertain whether the measures first adopted, and still so perseveringly carried out, are accomplishing the benevolent and important object of liberating the oppressed and ill-treated African. In looking into the question of slavery at present, there are four points to which attention should be drawn: 1st. What are the effects of our cruiser's attempts at capturing slaves? 2d. What benefits have accrued in the social condition of those liberated? 3d. Whether the result is adequate to the cost? And 4th. Whether any improvement could be effected that would raise the social state of the recaptured slave to a level of the more enlightened portion of mankind with which he becomes associated when brought from slavery and barbarism.

In the first place let us look at a few of the most important places in our part of the world which engage in this illegal traffic—Madagascar, Zanzibar, and the Persian Gulf generally. Madagascar annually receives say 20,000 slaves, Zanzibar 25,000 slaves, and the Persian Gulf 18,000 slaves. The British cruisers which are constantly on the alert in the neighborhood of these places succeed in liberating at most 3,000 slaves annually. This number, we feel certain, leaves a good margin for any captures that may not have been recorded. Now, as a slave-trafficker is thought lucky if he gets clear with one ship-load out of two, combinations are entered into between two or even three dealers, who agree to share the proceeds arising from their cargoes at the end of their run. Hence it is found that the most is made of every corner in the way of stowage, small dhows of two hundred tons frequently carrying from 150 to 200 slaves, all of whom are stowed close together, with scarcely room to move. In fact when a slave dhow is captured, many of the slaves are found to be so closely packed as to remind one of herrings in a barrel. The emaciated state of the poor creatures after ten days of such confinement as this, is the most harrowing sight that can meet the eye of a human being. They are mere skeletons from starvation and thirst, and are obliged to be supported from the dhow to the man-of-war which has rescued them. Disease and putrifying sores abound, and the stench that arises because of sanitary neglect and want of cleanliness, proclaim in fearful language by what their sufferings have been brought on.

Here, then, is one of the fruits of the vigilance of the cruisers. The system brings down misery on the poor wretches who are bought into slavery. Dhows are crammed to excess to make the traffic pay—and the reason is apparent from the following facts: at Zanzibar from £2 to £5 is given for a slave; at Muscat £20 is given. Slaves, therefore, whether stolen or bought at Zanzibar, will repay the owner on arriving at Muscat, even though ten per cent. perish on their passage, which is frequently the case. This per centage the owner risks, rather than run the chance of having additional dhows captured, and of himself and crew being landed on the first place available for them to stand on.

A second question for consideration is the change that takes place in the social condition of those liberated. Slavers captured by British men-of-war are taken to Aden, Mauritius, or Seychelles. Those places are inhabited by Europeans, Creoles and Blacks—the latter being for the most part laborers or servants to the lighter-colored portion of the inhabitants. The slaves on being landed are placed in sheds or out-houses, where they are humanely attended to by a surgeon until they are so far recovered from the effects of their voyages as to render them fit for labor; notice is then given that any one desiring a servant can select one from the batch. The master is bound to clothe his servant, feed him, and give him a small pecuniary allowance until he reaches the age of manhood, when he becomes free to engage himself. Let us notice the result. It is to be remembered that the creature thus landed has hitherto been accustomed to obtain his food without labor. The cocoanut and the palm tree have in a great measure supplied his wants—the former with food, and the latter with an abode. Regular labor is what he has never been accustomed to; and as to working for the interest of his employer, that, in nine cases out of ten, except when he is forced, is quite out of the question. The reason is apparent. Having been reared or rather having "growed" as he has done, with only the requirements of an animal, he has no higher aims than those of eating much and sleeping long. The master gets discontented, and thus, with few exceptions, the desires of the slave in his free state are seldom found to rise above the wants of the present. In other words, so long as he is found in food, he has no desire to improve his condition in life.

The third consideration is, whether the results of the exertions made to suppress the slave trade are adequate to the cost? There are five ships of war engaged on these coasts during the slave season—that is from April until the middle of June. Their cruising ground extends from the mouth of the Gulf of Aden to Mozambique—a distance of over 2,500 miles. From Aden to Zanzibar, a distance of about 1,300 miles, two or three of those vessels are on the alert for dhows leaving the latter port for Muscat. Each ship during these three months costs £750, on an average, for coals alone, as an average of 250 tons of coals is consumed in that period. Thus we have in three months for three ships on this part of the station (allowing 500 slaves to be captured) a cost of £1 10s. a head for each negro, besides the £5 a head given by the British government to the capturing ship. The negroes who are released are landed in a place where the people do not, and cannot, join with them in anything beyond their daily labor, either in the field or in other kinds of employ. Indeed the greatest antipathy is shown to persons of the slave's color entering socially amongst the other inhabitants. Consequently, do what they will, distinction of race and nature will always be the prevailing difficulties that will war against the recaptured African rising amongst white people, or ever bettering his condition further than being transformed from a slave into the drudge of the planters who benefit by the cheap labor thus placed at their disposal. This remark may call down the ill-feeling of the planter; but the fact remains that the £6 10s. a head paid for each recaptured negro simply goes to provide for the large demands which the planters make for laborers; and notwithstanding the fact that these laborers are easily obtained on application, at the places we have named, the number often accumulates so much, that they are found to occasion inconvenience to the authorities in providing them with room and the daily necessaries of life.

We will now consider whether any means can be adopted to raise the social state of these liberated slaves to a level with the more enlightened people into whose midst they are ushered from slavish barbarism. Let us look at the slave's own country, Africa, its soil and climate, the facilities it offers for centralizing a fresh people, by establishing a colony and rearing a native town under the control and supervision of a properly constituted power to guard against molestation from neighboring tribes. At such a settlement the wants and aspirations of the slave would become elevated, the children would receive suitable education, and be brought up to useful trades and employments—in short, they would be so educated as to be able in a few years to stand as a free people, capable of advancing in civilization, and, although differing in color, capable of keeping up an intercourse commercially and nationally with all parts of the globe. In the first place, Africa abounds in cattle and in cocoanuts, and is capable of producing rice, cotton, and spices, which, with its climate and tillage, would flourish abundantly. All these are products suitable to the labor of the African, and might be most profitable exports to Europe. The celebrated Dr. Livingstone, in his explorations, with the view of establishing intercourse between the civilized world and Africa, kept constantly in view the products of the country, knowing that, with those products, he could open up the most civilizing of influences—commerce. In the second place, instead of having ships of war, as at present, sent to Seychelles, Mauritius, and Aden, with cargoes of blacks to be distributed amongst the white race, why not establish a central place on the coast for their reception? There in a short time they might so increase in strength and force as to be a source of security to themselves. Many objections may be advanced against this proposition, on the plea that Africans would never be able to create a free State without being dependent on some strong power. This much I will allow, and in following this objection out, would point to Sierra Leone, Fernando Po, Liberia, and other places on the west coast of Africa, where certainly they depend on the English for protection; but at those places the black race, although not equal to Europeans, have proved themselves most useful as maintaining places of resort or call for men-of-war, and have formed the basis of friendly intercourse with our merchant shipping. This much, though, has been effected under all the disadvantages of having only partial support, and where to a great extent the Europeans visiting them have been traders and sailors, who are always inclined to treat the black as a slave, to remind him what he owes for his liberation, and to indulge in coarse abuse and in bullying—in any treatment, in short, to get a large supply of labor; and often when the negro utters a complaint, to treat him without mercy. This is the treatment too often experienced by the people whom England flatters herself she is placing in a better position! Surely it cannot be matter of surprise that sympathy at home and the vast expenditure of the government should have hitherto proved so little productive of the desired result. To effect the great end that all England would gladly witness, let a spot be chosen on the eastern coast of Africa, let a Governor and staff be appointed, with a suitable force of soldiers (say two regiments of native infantry from Bombay). Let a government be established to punish evil-doers, to protect those that do well, and to encourage work by opening up the various ways of improving the locality they are in, and let attention be devoted to the training of the future race. This important step would conduce more than anything else to the elevation of the negro in the scale of being, and there would be some adequate return for the expense and peril of our cruisers.

We suppose there is no race of people so proud of any little acquisition as the negroes are. Open up ways and means for them learning trades, and they would soon be able to make their own implements and all that is necessary for the tillage of the ground, as well as for the conveyance of its products to places of shipment or sale, and in time they would prove the fallacy of the impression that the black race is incapable, through want of intellect, of taking its stand in the world as a free race. This can safely be affirmed, however, that seldom any but callous or ignorant people advance and maintain such statements; and those, unfortunately, it is the African's lot to meet more than others. But putting such people as those aside, send amongst the negroes thus centralized, men who have a more generous and expansive view of mankind—men who are conversant with history and with all the difficulties that have attended the civilization of the present enlightened portion of the world—men who would see the absurdity of expecting the transformation of a rude and uncultivated race into a civilized state in a few years only. Were this done, slavery on the east coast of Africa would have an effectual stop put to it in a very few years, and yield good results to England for her work. But whilst the naval force there remains inadequate for its suppression, and the present course is followed out with the liberated slaves, our interference must to the end prove abortive, and a curse rather than a blessing. The blacks will always be a prey to the Arab, and the dhows be overcharged with human beings, who but for the puny efforts now being made would have more accommodation in larger vessels, and be free from the filth and wretchedness they are now found in when captured. Let these suggestions be acted on, and in a few years slavery will cease; for the heavy losses that the Arabs would sustain would cause them to turn their attention to other traffic. Many persons may ask, but not justly, "Why should England expend so much money for liberated slaves?" One may answer, either let her do this, or not try at all to suppress the slave trade. If England wants to put a stop to it, let the number of ships used be adequate to the work, and then let her strike a vigorous, determined, strong blow, and slavery will fall; but not otherwise. In the end a vast expenditure would be saved, and we should see that the negro in course of years would meet us in friendship and prosperity on the coast where we now meet the Arab with "his hand against every man."

GEORGIA.

HOW THEY RECEIVE THE LATE REMOVALS.

From The Augusta Chronicle, Dec. 29.

THE glorious news flashed over the wires last night, and which is presented to the people on this Sabbath day, carries joy to the heart of every true man, North and South, who loves his country and his race. Pope is beheaded! Ord is beheaded! Tyranny is dethroned, and the liberty of the Constitution takes the place of despotism. Negro supremacy is dead. The white man created this government, and the white man must and shall rule.

All honor to Andrew Johnson, the fearless defender of the Constitution and the Union. He has proved himself equal to the emergency, and will be sustained by the American people. Pope and his Radical-Nigger Convention are dead—beyond all hope of resurrection. Hide your heads, ye apostate whites with black hearts. The sun of your prospective power and greatness has set in dishonor and infamy. For all future time let ye walk in your own dirt and slime.

Men of Georgia, rejoice. The dark gloom which has enshrouded our grand old Commonwealth has been dispelled by the glorious sun of Constitutional Liberty. The policy adopted by the gallant soldier, Gen. Hancock, foreshadows the policy of Gen. Meade, and that policy proclaims that this is the white man's government.

THE INSURRECTION THAT DID NOT COME OFF.

A GREAT many Southern papers, for some weeks before Christmas, prophesied that there would be a general uprising of the negroes on that day, and a war of races was certain to begin. The day came and went, and was undeniably the most orderly and harmless Christmas ever known in that portion of the country. The incendiary editors were disgusted, if not disappointed, and one of them (in the Montgomery *Mail*) ventilates his chagrin as follows. Observe that the sole provocation is the parade at the United States headquarters of a company of regular troops. Nobody was hurt, nobody was frightened, unless it was the editor of the *Mail*:

"Thousands of negroes have congregated in this city during the last few days. On Christmas day they appeared to have the town 'in a sling,' and, aided by two or three carpet-baggers, and under the sanction and countenance of Gen. Swayne, who was sent here as a military officer, and not for the purpose of running the Radical machine, had a lively Christmas of it. Early in the morning, a drum and fife paraded the streets, followed by hundreds of negroes, who were yelling and cursing, and threatening to run over anything with which they came in contact. Later in the day the negro military company, with flashy uniforms, flags, and armed with government muskets, paraded all the streets, and carrying in their wake hundreds of negroes. The City Council passed an ordinance prohibiting little white boys from enjoying the innocent Christmas pastime of firing crackers in the streets; yet this negro military company marched up to Swayne's headquarters, on Market street, and saluted him by firing off their muskets, by platoons, to the delight of Swayne, but to the terror of the women and children of the city. The negroes then marched on, still firing at intervals, and formed the nucleus of a Radical political assemblage, within a short distance of headquarters. At this meeting several incendiary speeches were delivered. A negro speaker said: 'The Radicals could whip the Conservatives at the ballot-box or with the musket.' Babour, of the Bureau, Secretary of Swayne's late menagerie, is reported to have said in his speech to the negroes: 'That we would soon have in this State an armed militia, which would keep the white men in subjection to Radical authority.' Here the excitement and mean whisky ran so high that the negro John Belser flourished a loaded revolver over his head, saying, 'Come on, rebels!' A New York merchant, viewing what was going on, exclaimed: 'Would to God the white people of the North could witness what I have in Montgomery to-day.' The above are only a few of the incidents of the day, which we publish in order to show what we are coming to under the bayonet and negro rule of such Radicals as Pope and Swayne."

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

From the Rochester (N. Y.) Express.

"BRAINS govern." Not always apparently or immediately; but none the less surely in the long run, brains rule the world. The man who has ideas and knows how to place them before the people wields a mightier because more permanent power than does the most despotic potentate. John C. Calhoun had an idea, which diluted sometimes by the weakness of more timid men, for more than thirty years controlled the destinies of the country. Since Calhounism ceased to be dominant, it is hardly too much to say that the ideas promulgated by Wendell Phillips have more than any others governed the country. Of course, the people have not always been ready to receive them. These ideas have been modified to suit the timidity of politicians and the supposed exigencies of parties; yet they have none the less steadily progressed towards final recognition. Wendell Phillips is almost the only consistent politician in America. He has never faltered and never taken the back track. When people think, they agree with him; when they are tired of thinking they slide off into reactionary conservatism. Of course there are occasional conservative and reactionary political victories. The wisest men are and must be for several hours out of the twenty-four no wiser than the fool, and it is not strange that communities and parties should occasionally exhibit the same characteristics. The secret of Mr. Phillips's political prescience is that without stopping to consider details he has sought the vital principles of the two great forces in American politics and has seen to what they were tending. If the Republican party succeed it must be by fidelity to its principles. When it has proved unfaithful Mr. Phillips has boldly prophesied its destruction. Practically, however, this is not always the result. There are so many changes in human affairs that the wrong done may be retrieved, or the good may be obliterated by a misstep. Politics is not one of the exact sciences, and the irresistible logic which sounds terribly grand is often falsified by the introduction of new elements which afford new chances and a final change in the result. Wendell Phillips has time and again consigned the Congress and the Republican party for their faithlessness, and at each new mistake he has solemnly pronounced it irretrievable. Yet, even now, if the party would be thoroughly just and wise, it could place itself in the path to enduring supremacy. We doubt not, whatever mistakes the party may be making now (and we believe it has made and is making many), that the same opportunities will be presented in the future. We take Wendell Phillips's objurgations against Republican weakness with edifying composure and without any serious fear that all the evil which he predicts for us will come. Nevertheless, he tells the people only what the Republican party ought to do in order to secure its success. Some of the ideas he urges will be accepted at once, some are already put in practical effect, and all will be if you concede time enough. We can only say that the failure to accept them, or the delay in doing it, will be attended with bad, if not with disastrous results to the Republican party and to the country.

PREJUDICE AGAINST COLOR.

AT the recent anniversary of the Methodist Episcopal Freedmen's Aid Society, the Rev. Bishop Kingsley, replying to a narrow-minded, selfish politician's question, "What is all this fuss about?" said:

You can tell the heart of such by their almost invariable use, in speaking of the colored race, of the word "niggers." The man who says "nigger," has, in general, a heart darker than the skin of those he affects to, or really does, despise. I am altogether willing to admit that the colored people are at present sufferers, great sufferers; thousands of them are, in some respects, worse off than when they were in a state of slavery. But all transition stages have their rigors. We all know by experience what house-cleaning is in the family. The carpets are up, the tables and chairs out of their places or piled up out of doors, the windows taken down, and beds wheeled from position, and everything in confusion; and the tempers of some of the family are in that condition that comes from making breakfast entirely of pickles. But, because cleaning-day brings temporary discomfort, are we to let things remain forever as they are? Can we not bear the present unpleasantness in expectation of something better? The soldiers of the Revolution could have been tracked by their bloody footprints over the frozen ground, and they were often without clothing, food, and shelter. In their distresses would it have been right to have tauntingly said, "You had better let things remain as they were." We are here, to-night, holding the anniversary of a society whose aim is to assist those who have assisted us. Over one hundred thousand sable hued men bared their bosoms in defence of this country. We enjoy, to-night, the fruit of their sacrifices; we walk the street unharmed, because of the security in part reached by their efforts; we enjoy our homes in quiet because they fought and died for us; and yet, in this free North, this State of ours, there were mean men enough ready to defeat the small boon of conferring the ballot on these colored friends of our government—these true-hearted, unflinching, sturdy patriots. We are willing that other men, with hearts not half as white, should vote; but, forsooth! because the skin of one class of men is not quite as white as another, they are to be denied! Whose fault is it that one man's skin is white and another's not? Is it the fault of the black man that he has a black face and you a white one? There are some whose faces are neither black nor white; others still whose veins are but faintly tinged with colored blood. Whose fault is it? The day is coming when the men who refused the ballot to the colored man will hide their heads in very shame. Let them get ready for a change."

THE ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENT AND THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.

LETTER FROM JOHN G. WHITTIER.

THE following letter was addressed by John G. Whittier to the editors of the New Bedford (Mass.) *Mercury:*

I have read with interest in the *Mercury* of the 24th ult. a well-written and discriminating notice of the late Thomas A. Greene, over the signature of "D. R." My own acquaintance with that gentleman commenced thirty years ago, in the Massachusetts Legislature, of which body he was an active and influential member. I think no one there was more generally respected, or was listened to with more attention. Whatever his theological views may have been—and I was never curious to inquire into them—the Christian ethics of the Sermon on the Mount have rarely had a more consistent and devoted advocate than himself. He was a born gentleman, and in addition had a high degree of culture and true refinement. In dress, language, and deportment he was regarded by his fellow-members as a model Quaker; they knew nothing of the "paper pellet" of his disownment, and if they had they would doubtless have dismissed it by saying: "So much the worse for the Society." In fact, I have found that the interest of the best people of the different sects in Quakerism was mainly confined to its realization of practical Christianity, and I have noticed an ill-suppressed impatience and disgust when they found us trying to win their favor by professing extreme orthodoxy and hunting heresy.

But my object in referring to the article in the paper was mainly to correct a statement regarding myself, viz: That in consequence of the opposition of the Society of Friends to the Anti-Slavery movement, I did not for years attend their meetings. This is not true. From my youth up, whenever my health permitted, I have been a constant attendant of our meetings for religious worship. *This* is true, however, that after our meeting-houses were denied by the Yearly Meeting, for Anti-

Slavery purposes, I did not feel it in my way, for some years, to attend the Annual Meeting at Newport. From a feeling of duty I protested against that decision when it was made; but was given to understand pretty distinctly that there was no "weight" in my words. It was a hard day for reformers; some stifled their convictions; others, not adding patience to their faith, allowed themselves to be worried out of the Society. Abolitionists holding office were very generally "dropped out," and the Ark of the Church staggered on with no profane Anti-Slavery hands upon it. For myself, having no taste for controversy which must necessarily become personal, I left the Society to its course, and took mine, feeling quite sure that the work would go on, whether Friends went with it or not. I never despaired of a great change in the views of the Society, but I knew that I could do little to promote it; the plea of youth and enthusiasm were not likely to be heeded by my elders, who, in common with the great majority of all sects, failed to comprehend the breadth and scope of a great Providential movement—God's controversy with oppression. How many of those dear, old friends, so active on that occasion, have since fallen asleep in the Lord, trusting in his mercy alone, and not in their Church politics. Others, still living in honored age, have, in patient and steady labor for the slave, made beautiful atonement for the error of that day of darkness. I, too, mercifully spared to see the last fetter fall, have learned many lessons of distrust of myself, and charity for others. In the great moral miracle of our age I find no place for self-exaltation. It is not of man, but of God. With a feeling of awful reverence and gratitude I recognize the fact that He has permitted me to be in some degree instrumental in a work of which I was not worthy; and, that the folly and inexperience, as well as the wrath of man, have been made to praise Him.

JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Amesbury, 30th 12mo., 1867.

THE THREAT OF USURPATION.

From the Philadelphia Morning Post.

ONE question is often asked—an important one—what can the President do to prevent the reconstruction of the rebel States upon the plan laid down by Congress? It is not easy to give a definite answer. So far Mr. Johnson has not attempted to prevent, but has contented himself with embarrassing the execution of the laws. It has been his object to black-mail the United States army, by punishing with removal all officers who enforced the spirit of the laws. Certain things are imposed upon the District Commanders as duties which they are not permitted to evade; such are the calling of an election to decide whether a convention shall be held, and the submission of the new Constitution to a popular vote. But other matters of equal importance, are left to their discretion. They are directed to remove unqualified or disloyal civil officers, but are permitted to judge for themselves what constitutes cause of removal. The Reconstruction acts, therefore, give ample opportunity for such commanders as Hancock to prevent the purpose of Congress, and surrender much power to rebels. In this way reconstruction may be crippled and delayed. Unmolested by Sheridan, ex-Governor Throckmorton might have easily thrown the vote of TEXAS against a convention. Put Steadman in control of Alabama and the whole State would feel his influence. The President understands how much depends upon the character of the men who are entrusted with the execution of the laws, and has shaped his measures accordingly.

To us the recent removals seem to be preparations for the boldest act of Mr. Johnson's administration. They mean usurpation. In what shape it would be useless to predict, but it is hardly possible to hope that the President will retire from office without striking some determined blow for his policy. He has repeatedly declared that the rebel States are entitled to immediate representation in Congress—that the Reconstruction Acts are unconstitutional—and his recent message vaguely hinted that continued legislation of the kind would compel him to use force in resistance. The grand object of his rule is to bring the rebel States back into Congress upon the principle that with the act of surrender they regained all their constitutional rights; and it is safe to assume that before he leaves the White House he will be forced into open defiance of Congress.

The National Convention which it is said Mr. Johnson will call, and to which he will invite rebel delegates, may be the first act of the Presidential plot. Everything will depend upon the extent of authority which he may suppose such a convention would possess. If Mr. Stanberry or Binckley can invent a shadow of an opinion to show that its authority is constitutionally above that of Congress, Andrew Johnson is perfectly capable of trying to assert its supremacy by force. The idea of his success may seem rediculous, but the idea of the attempt is not more absurd than other events of his administration. It is not merely for the sake of a protest that Mr. Johnson has quarreled with Congress, but with the resolution to triumph, and there is a power behind the throne which forbids him to sign a truce. Between this and the Presidential election are unknown dangers to the country, one thing alone being certain—Andrew Johnson's determination to sweep away impartial suffrage, and to restore the rebel States unconditionally to the Union.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT THE SOUTH.

Correspondence of the Worcester (Mass.) Spy.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.

ON Saturday last, Andrew Johnson, during an interview with an active Democrat from the North-West, declared that the entire gulf States would, in a few months, be convulsed by a terrible war of races. He declared that all his information was proof of this, and he read from letters lying on his desk, extracts calculated to establish such assertions.

Doubtless the remark of Andrew Johnson presents the desires and hopes of that creature and his confreres. There is not the slightest doubt that we stand on the very verge of ruin in the Southern States. There is not the slightest doubt that the Democratic rebel politicians are doing all that is possible to provoke this ruin. Every effort is being made, and that with the most devilish malignity, to provoke by starvation and oppression, the freedmen to acts of violence. When that is accomplished the cry of "St. Domingo massacre," etc., will be abundantly raised.

The letters received here daily from all parts of the South by the Congressional Republican Committees are filled with the most ominous fears and most melancholy statements. The people in many portions of the country are literally starving. Of course they are restless, and inclined to violence even. Crime is becoming more common, and open pillage is feared. In South Carolina and Mississippi this State of affairs is the most alarming. In the former State, the failure of the crop has ruined the planter, factor, and laborerer alike. The planter has beggared his factor, and cannot now pay the freedmen, who are told, at the end of their year's work, that they have not earned anything beyond what they have had to eat, etc. So the laborers are fleeced completely and now stand in a starving condition. In both States the pitiable condition which would necessarily result from crop-failures, is much aggravated by the malignant temper, politically considered, of the planters toward the freedmen. Thousands of men were driven from their employment after the recent election without payment, on account of the way they voted. In Virginia there is a conspiracy on foot, plainly to be seen in its effect. The object is to prevent the employment of the colored men who have identified themselves with the Republican party. Laborers are required to sign a contract declaring that they will not become members of any political association, secret or other, while they are employed under it. If they refuse, as they generally do, to sign this document, they find themselves unable to obtain work, and hence are driven away from the neighborhoods where they are registered to vote. So systematically is this pursued that it is evidently part of a general design. The object in driving the voters from their places of registration is to cause the loss of their votes on the ratification of the Constitutions. Undoubtedly thousands of votes will be lost from this cause alone.

In Mississippi the same state of affairs exists more intensified even, because its military commander is more in sympathy with "my policy" than with Congress.

From Louisiana and Texas we hear most fearful stories of outrages, oppression and suffering. Texas is in danger of a famine, as are some portions of Louisiana and other States. Alabama is the only State in which the prospect seems brightening. Recent letters from Montgomery declare that the prespects of affecting reconstruction are daily improving. In that State, at least, Andrew Johnson's last malice cannot do much injury. Gen. Swayne's removal will have the compensating advantage of unlocking an able brain and eloquent tongue in open defence and support of the Republican party. Gen. Swayne is to be, in all probability, one of the United States Senators from regenerated Alabama. So much may be considered gained. The removal of Pope will certainly be a misfortune, as he has been as true as Sheridan, and even wiser.

The rebels in Georgia are hoping that they have given the convention now in session a *quietus* by the successful withholding of all money for the payment of its members.

The temper of the rebels is, by all accounts, restless and malignant. Everywhere they evince their determination to defeat the new constitutions and to resist colored suffrage, even at the cost of another outbreak. Everywhere they are possessed with the conviction that when the struggle comes (that they are trying hard to bring about) between the races, they will have the support of a large majority in the North. Negro equality, they believe, has slain the Republican party, and all they have got to do is to resist reconstruction, provoke negro disturbances, and wait for the Democratic success which they believe is sure to come, and when it comes to admit them into Congress without negro ballots.

Perhaps the most painful and dangerous symptom of the whole "situation" is in the apathy exhibited by the leading Republicans here and elsewhere. The campaign now opening for the ratification of the new constitutions is the most pressing of the reconstruction movement. Yet it seems impossible to raise the means needed to push it forward to a successful consummation, while at the same time the concentration of troops into a few posts, distant from the dangerous districts, is going to render it almost impossible for speakers and organizers to work effectually. Anyhow they have to do it at great personal risk. But the presence of troops rendered them more secure. It at least encouraged them.

In Congress a great apathy seems to prevail. The party seems drifting rudderless and aimless, waiting for some Presidential Micawber to turn up, while the "white man's party," under the direction of Andrew Johnson, push forward to their desired end, with a savage directness which carries momentum.

The Republican party, to insure success, to compel and maintain peace *must* have the ten unrepresented States reconstructed and brought back in time to vote for their candidate next November. Failing in this the country may as well look squarely at the issue which then sternly arises in the path—that of meeting an internecine struggle consequent upon the refusal to count the vote of the Southern Democracy, which will be surely cast for the party's nominee, whoever it may be. Of course the Fortieth Congress will count the vote of no State which is not represented.

In order to preserve the peace and to insure the success of the national party, it will be necessary for Congress to aid the South, and, by some relief, prevent wholesale starvation and consequent disorders. One way is to remove the present rebel State organizations, and substitute loyal provisional ones in their places. Another is, of course, by the appropriation of some money. It will be necessary, also, for the party in and out of Congress, to aid the Republicans there to carry the constitutions and elect their State tickets. Money is needed to pay for documents and speakers, and the services of able and representative men are also needed.

OBSERVER.

THE GREAT ISSUE.

From the New Orleans Tribune.

WE read the other day, in a cotemporary, that "the great issue" is "negro supremacy." It seems to us that said issue is misnamed; for those who are so bitterly opposing equal laws and impartiality, do not struggle against "negro supremacy," of which no one dreams in the land; but they are fostering "white supremacy" by all and every means. They are fighting precisely to secure to themselves what they bitterly deny to their fellow-citizens and neighbors.

How far can they succeed in thus attempting to deprive others of the very immunities they pretend to enjoy, we leave it to impartial readers to imagine. It is with ill grace that, with brazen selfisbness and impudence they come forth and say, "Give the ballot to me; do not give it to my neighbor." Could not this neighbor as well say, "Give it to myself, but not to that selfish man who wants to make of me a pariah." Where, then, would end the struggle—"give it to me, and not to him"—based on mere and undisguised selfishness and rancor? Is such an argument *ad hominem* worthy of the consideration of any statesman, nay, of any sensible man in the land?

On what right could these egotists found "white supremacy?" And with what object do they struggle to establish it? There can be but one, which is to use it as they did before. How did they use that supremacy in former times? They made slaves of a race of their fellow-men. As long as they were able to maintain a "white supremacy," they kept the colored race in bondage. They even fought to retain that race in servitude and perpetual slavery. "White supremacy" can have but one object, and that is to re-enslave the man of African descent. This is perfectly evident to all minds. Why should the planters be so anxious of depriving the colored man of his political rights, was it not to take from his hands the only arm he may use to protect himself? And why is a man attacking another man and taking from him his arms, if not to compel him to do the assailant's will? What would be the interest of the former oligarchy to deprive the colored citizens of their political rights, if not to rule them as that oligarchy would be pleased to do? And what will please that oligarchy? The re-establishment of slavery. We know this would be resisted, even by force if necessary; still it is clearly the object of the "white supremacists." They would have no need to take the ballot from our hands, were it not to subject us to their ruling. And their rule is slavery.

There can be no mistake on that point. We know what these men were doing during the war; we know their misconception of social organization. And though they would be unable to accomplish their end, any attempt to re-enact a Black Code, even in part, if not *in toto*, would be a source of infinite troubles and continued struggle in the State.

But what of "negro supremacy?" As we remarked in one of our last issues, were "white supremacy" right and just, the same motives exactly could be invoked in favor of "negro rule," wherever the blacks are more numerous than the whites. Our opponents have yet to show that what is true of the power of a white majority cannot apply to a colored one, to a German one, or to an Irish majority.

Do they speak of "German supremacy" in the towns of Pennsylvania, where citizens of German origin are more numerous than natives? Has any one ever made himself ridiculous by saying that naturalized Germans there oppressed the native Americans, and that they should be disfranchised? Has any one ever said that the Frenchmen of Nauvoo, Ill., and the Belgians of Leopold, Wis., should be deprived of the right of voting, because they are numerous enough to elect the mayor and justices of the peace from among themselves or their friends? Do we hear of "French supremacy" in Nauvoo and of "Belgian supremacy" in Leopold? No. In Pennsylvania, in Illinois, in Wisconsin, in California and elsewhere, the majority rule is observed, and the whole people submit to it.

Our opponents here raise the cry of "negro supremacy," which should rather be the claim of "white supremacy," to change the majority, by depriving of their rights a million of colored citizens of the United States who have already enjoyed the ballot.

To admit these citizens to the full exercise of political and civil rights is not—let us tell our enemies the truth—"negro supremacy." It is but equal justice; it is but allowing one man, one citizen, to do what another man, another citizen has privilege to do. It is but impartiality and equal law. But to take from us our rights in order to re-establish "white supremacy" is injustice, and the first step in the attempt to re-establish slavery.

A NEW PLOT.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

THE President's removal of Gens. Ord and Pope, taken in connection with events simultaneously occurring in different States at the South, foreshadow a deliberate attempt to defeat reconstruction, and wholly prevent the enforcement of the laws. There were no special reasons for the removal of these Generals. True, the malignant rebels have long demanded a change; but though the President promised to gratify them when he removed Stanton, Sheridan, and Sickles, he has hitherto refused to fulfil his promise. Gens. Ord and Pope are removed because the President now hopes to accomplish something by their removal.

Gen. Meade will relieve Gen. Pope, and Gen. McDowell will relieve Gen. Ord. Both the newly appointed officers are Conservatives. Meade has had a good reputation as a soldier, and we can readily believe the Washington dispatches when they state that he urgently desired not to be sent on this duty; but his associations and antecedents, and his known opinions, warrant us in believing that he is expected to carry out the President's new scheme of resistance to the law. As to McDowell, his appointment explains itself. We are not aware that he ever done anything since Bull Run to entitle him to such distinction; but he will probably enforce the reconstruction laws with the same success with which he led the Union forces in that first disaster of the war. The object of these appointments cannot be doubted, when we consider the condition of things in the two districts to which they are sent.

For a week or more, the rebel and Democratic papers have exultingly declared that the "black and tan" conventions have reached a dead-lock. Says the Macon *Journal:* "the veracious Pope's troupe of performing animals at Atlanta are in danger of starvation." The Georgia convention voted to draw $40,000 from the treasury to meet the necessary expenses of that body; Jenkins, the provisional Governor, and the Treasurer, refused to pay the money, and the convention then appealed to General Pope. He ordered the payment, but the rebel officials again refused. Thereupon the convention adjourned until after the holidays. The rebel papers openly boast that it can never complete its work or frame a constitution. Precisely the same sort of difficulty has arisen in Louisiana, but in New Orleans there will doubtless be no trouble in obtaining necessary funds in other ways. In Georgia and Mississippi, however, the loyal people are poor; the wealth of the State is all in rebel hands; and the Johnson officials, by refusing to obey the orders of the convention and leaving it without funds, can greatly embarrass even if they cannot wholly prevent the framing of a constitution. The reconstruction law not only legalizes the convention, but empowers it to draw upon the provisional treasury for its expenses, and Generals Pope and Ord would doubtless have compelled the rebel officials to submit. To prevent this, Meade and McDowell are sent in their places. This change was boastfully predicted by the rebel papers—thus the Albany *News* said, "we do not believe that Pope will dare to remove Jenkins, and if he does we shall expect to hear Johnson exclaim, in the language of the hump-back King, "Off with his head!" The comparison is quite truthful. The infamous Gloster and the infamous Johnson resemble each other in several particulars.

Thus we have the main features of a new plan to obstruct the laws and to defeat reconstruction. The provisional officials, being rebels, will refuse to recognize the conventions as having any authority. Generals have been selected who will sustain the rebel officials in this course. If the conventions can be broken up by the mere want of funds, and thus prevented from forming constitutions, the work will be accomplished; if not, we may anticipate defiance of the law in other and yet more vital particulars. If the rebel officials can refuse to recognize the authority of the convention in one respect, they can also in others. They may refuse to enforce the law in regard to elections; may reject certain classes of voters or admit others; or may even entirely prevent elections being held. If a military commander sustains them in one violation of the law, he may in another. Thus the whole purpose of these acts of Congress may be defeated, and the people of those States entirely prevented from framing loyal constitutions, by the rebel officials supported by such commanders as Johnson selects or may select.

We point out the danger, and the probable nature of the new scheme of resistance, believing that Congress ought to look into the matter at once. We have nothing to say of those Republicans who voted not to impeach the traitor whose persistent hostility to law brings this new danger upon the country. They will settle with their consciences and their constituents. But it is at least their clear duty to adopt such measures that the whole plan of reconstruction shall not now be defeated, even in the hour when its entire success seemed so near. The country had already begun to look forward with hope to the completion of reconstruction, to the admission of ten loyal States under wise and liberal constitutions, to a final settlement of all the vexed questions growing out of the war. Mr. Johnsons's conduct threatens to postpone that settlement, to reopen the whole question, and to make it the main issue in the next Presidential contest.

National Anti-Slavery Standard.

WITHOUT CONCEALMENT—WITHOUT COMPROMISE.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1868.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH

National Anti-Slavery Subscription Anniversary.

THE managers of the National Anti-Slavery Subscription Anniversary summon their friends to another effort in behalf of that race for whose welfare so many years' labor has been given. This Thirty-fourth Anniversary will be held in Horticultural Hall, Boston, on Wednesday, January 22d, 1868. The aim, as heretofore, will be to give the AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY the means to continue its operations, and especially to sustain the publication of the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.

Surely if there rested in any mind the slightest doubt whether our continued exertions in the old channels are needed, the events of the last three months must have dispelled it.

We see the President of the United States planting himself on the old idea of a white man's government, an idea which the nation has fought five years to crush. He upholds the policy of recognizing races and regulating our laws according to the supposed qualities of each—thus ignoring the cardinal principle of the civilization of which he is the official head. The negro is to be very graciously protected by the pity of the white man—not by granting him his rights or putting into his hands the means of defending them. We are not to treat him as an equal, but to dole out charity to him as a dependent.

This revival of old prejudice, this quickening of old feuds, is regarded by one-half the nation as sound statesmanship. The announcement of this creed in his Message has so strengthened the President's position that Congress dares not venture to impeach him. Such has been the criminal indifference and huckstering policy of the Republican leaders that, at length, the people themselves are, in some degree, confused and demoralized. An empty and servile press echoes the treason, and, if such a thing were possible, one might fear we were drifting back into the hateful and angry struggles which disgraced the Nation before the war.

While Congress fears to impeach a President confessedly guilty of high crimes, the great leaders of the Republican party seem ready timidly to hide themselves behind the fame of a successful soldier, with no pledge or claim that he shall support the policy which alone has led us to victory—the policy of exact justice and impartial civil rights. The North—Ohio, Connecticut, and the West—reeks with the old hate of the negro, and by fresh action pledges itself against him.

Doubtless there was an hour when all this could have been prevented. That golden opportunity—that moment, when the people, far ahead of their leaders, be sought them to "go forward"—was allowed to pass away. Earnest, devoted, strenuous effort is needed to regain, if possible, another such; at least to rally the Nation afresh to its duty.

Believing that the whole duty of the Abolitionists will not be done, nor the pledges of the Anti-Slavery movement redeemed, until the idea of race is eliminated from our civil life, until color is no proscription anywhere under the flag—and seeing with what a slender tie the dominant party is bound to this idea, and how ready the leaders are to loose it, we feel that every word we can utter and every effort we can make is needed *now*, before the great choice of next year, to secure all that can yet be saved of the harvest for which our husbands, sons and brothers gave their lives.

The eyes of the civilized world are upon us. The dead who gave their lives for justice claim of us a like devotion in this great cause. Let every one—those whom long years of toil have consecrated to this work and those whom present emergencies have baptized into it—let all rally with a fresh enthusiasm to sustain our Society by their personal activity and their pecuniary contributions. We need both. It is only by the labor of many hands so great a work can be done. For a hapless race now passing through a most perilous hour, we beg of all friends their utmost exertions. This last, this critical hour, when so much may be lost or that final seal set which secures all, let us unite in a strenuous effort to make the most of the opportunity bought with the blood of so many martyrs.

Those not able to be present to aid on this occasion and listen to the appeals of the zealous and tried laborers in our cause, may send their contributions to R. P. HALLOWELL, Esq., No. 98 Federal street, Boston, Mass. or to any of the managers resident in Boston.

ABBY KELLEY FOSTER, Worcester, Mass.
LYDIA MARIA CHILD, Wayland, Mass.
LUCRETIA MOTT, Pennsylvania.
SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, Boston, Mass.
LIDIAN EMERSON, Concord, Mass.
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ELIZABETH GAY, Staten Island, N. Y.
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EDNAH D. CHENEY, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
ELIZABETH B. CHACE, Rhode Island.
ANNA TALBOT FAIRBANKS, Rhode Island.

The National Anti-Slavery Standard FOR 1868.

WITH the close of the year many subscriptions for THE STANDARD expire. We hope to enter upon the new year 1868, not only with all such subscriptions renewed, but with large accessions to our present list.

Chattelism has been abolished, but equal freedom for the colored race has not yet been secured. The old controversy has not been definitely ended. It has again passed from the bloody arena of the battle-field to the sphere of politics and diplomacy. The recent elections present a fearful record of unrelenting prejudice against the colored race. They have revived the forlorn hopes, and renewed the desperate energies of the discomfited rebels at the South. We had fondly hoped that we were well nigh at the end of the struggle for equal freedom, irrespective of color, but through treachery, and the want of enlightened, conscientious statesmanship we are involved in a conflict of still momentous importance. Many politicians who, during the war, were willing to accept the services and to advocate the enfranchisement of colored men, now as the temptations of the presidential year approach, disgracefully surrender and abandon their cause. So too the popular churches and clergy are relaxing their interest for, and diminishing their co-operation with the freedmen, and excusing themselves on the score of disinclination for "political preaching," they ally themselves as formerly with "Conservatism" and the dominant spirit of prejudice against race.

Under these circumstances it is of the greatest importance to have a thoroughly Radical, independent journal, which, like THE STANDARD, may speak freely and fearlessly for justice and impartial freedom, with nothing to gain or lose by party triumphs or losses. During the past year our circulation has steadily increased with each month. Frequent calls for the paper come to us of late from the South. THE STANDARD now goes regularly each week to Charleston, Mobile, New Orleans, Memphis, Nashville, Richmond and at other points in the South. We have arrangements in progress for its general introduction to the notice of the leading colored men and white Radicals throughout the South the coming year. The importance of an intelligent alliance between uncompromising Radicals at the North and their coadjutors at the South can scarcely be over-estimated in the present condition of national affairs.

WENDELL PHILLIPS will continue as the past year an editorial writer for the columns of THE STANDARD. It will also be the medium through which his lectures and addresses, as revised by himself, will be given to the public. Other able writers will contribute regularly to its columns. We shall continue to present a department of choice literary miscellany, and while chiefly devoted to the consideration of the freedom and well-being of the colored race, our columns will, as hitherto, hospitably entertain the claims of movements of a kindred end and aim, as the rights of women, temperance, education, etc.

The period through which we are now passing is one of the most critical thus far in our national experience. Though the late reverses in the elections may dishearten those whose dependence is upon the Republican party, it should be borne in mind that it has been, and still is, the high prerogative of Abolitionists to create the opinion which makes and unmakes parties in the service of freedom.

We appeal earnestly and confidently therefore to all friends to unite heartily with us in an effort to extend the circulation of THE STANDARD as the emergency of the cause it represents demands.

PREMIUMS.

We offer our friends what we are sure will be esteemed very liberal and welcome compensation for their efforts to add to our subscription list, namely: to old subscribers who renew their subscriptions and send one new subscriber for the year ($6); or to any who will send two new subscribers ($6) we will send either of the following very desirable books:

Wendell Phillips' "Speeches, Lectures and Letters." 562 pages, with steel portrait—price $2.50.

Lydia Maria Child's "Romance of the Republic." 442 pages—price $2.50.

Caroline H. Dall's "College, Market and Court." 393 pages—price $2.50.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

IT becomes every day more and more evident that the managers of the Republican party rely entirely on the ten rebel States to elect General Grant. It is very generally admitted that there is little chance of his carrying the great Northern States, unless he can be pledged to some definite and Radical policy. But it is planned to admit the Southern States on the well-understood condition that they vote the Republican ticket, no matter what name that ticket bears.

Hence, every claim proper to be made before such admission, should be earnestly pressed at once, without commenting either on the fitness, the safety or the justice of such a course. Pratical men should use the opportunity it gives of arresting attention and rousing public vigilance as earnestly as possible.

We have pressed negro suffrage, "in season and out of season!" There is one other point that should have close attention—the establishment of a common school system in every State. The right should be claimed by the National government to oversee this, and to set up at the State's expense an efficent and impartial system if any State fails to provide one.

To give the ballot, instantly binds the State to provide education. The moment Disraeli's bill passed in England, adding six or seven hundred thousand voters to the list, Tory and Whig vied with each other in zeal for common schools. We have given power, we must see that intelligence goes hand in hand with it. The interest of the negro is enough at present, to guide him right. But as time rolls on we need that the press of the nation should have access (as it never has done) to the mind of the South. The danger is national, the issues to be treated are national, the responsibility is national. Hence the nation's right to provide fit means, if the State does not.

Much has been done and well done by noble men and women, voluntarily, within the last seven years. But we need a system pervading the South, not dependant on the good will or forbearance of the Southern white race. When the negro race, in twenty years, has taken its sure place there will be no more need of National supervision than at the North. But the ballot has been given the negro in defiance of Southern opponents. The struggle will be to cripple and foil it by all means which cut off the negro from the press of the world. Till he stands mature and well settled in his new position, the nation, for its own sake, must shield him from this peril.

The proper method would be a Constitutional Amendment declaring that when any State neglects to establish an efficient and impartial system of common schools within its limits Congress shall provide one at the expense of such State; Congress itself to be the judge whether the system existing in any State is efficient and impartial.

If the golden hour for such an Amendment has passed, then the next best guarantee that Congress can devise should be adopted. The opportunity to exact some security should, in no event, be lost.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

THE HON. E. D. MORGAN and the HON. CHARLES SUMNER will please accept our thanks for bound volumes of the *Congressional Globe*, second session, XXXIXth Congress, and Appendix.

PERSONAL.

Mr. C. L. Vallandigham has been lecturing to an Ohio audience on the inspiration of the Bible.

Madame Nantier-Didie, for many years principal contralto at the Royal Italian Opera, died a few days since at Madrid.

Dr. S. G. Howe writes to the Boston *Advertiser:* "The only wire between the Grecian archipelago and Europe passes through Constantinople. Hence the Turks are always dispatching, but never conquering, the Cretans."

Hannah Hopper, widow of the late Isaac T. Hopper, died on Sunday, the 5th inst, at Glen Cove, L. I. A funeral service was held in this city on Wednesday last at the house of James S. Gibbons. Edward Hopper, with simple, touching eloquence, paid a beautiful tribute to the unselfish, intelligent, affectionate and conscientious character of the deceased.

Very sad accounts are given of the health of Lamartine, now at his chateau in Burgundy. He sits during the whole day in an arm chair without saying a word, and scarcely seems to recognize visitors who come to see him. At meal times two servants take him by the shoulders and carry, rather than support, him into the dining-room, where he eats with a ravenous appetite, but still remains silent. His friends are extremely uneasy about him.

Mrs. Z. M. Plumb's Calistheneum, for light and musical gymnastics, at No. 82 Fifth-ave., corner of Fourteenth street, affords an excellent opportunity for young women and girls to acquire that physical culture which they so generally need. Mrs. Plumb has taught for five years in this city, and has already done much good in that direction. This is to be the last year for public classes, and the last quarter, which closes in April, is soon to begin.

Miss Louisa Star has just received from the President of the Royal Academy in England, the royal gold medal and a scholarship of £60 for excellence in her studies at the Female School of Art in London. In this school there are one hundred and seven young women, an increase of thirty-four over the number under instruction last year. The first gold medal given by the Queen, to be competed for annually by the students of this school, has been awarded to Alice Elfrida Manly for three groups of flowers from nature.

Henry Wells, Esq., president of the American Express Company, is erecting a Female College at Aurora, Cayuga Lake, on the general plan of the Vassar, which will open next Fall, and will accomodate nearly 100 pupils. Thirty acres of beautiful grounds are appropriated to the use of the institution. The friends of education may safely trust this noble undertaking to the liberality, judgment and wealth of its founder, and to the taste, culture and Christian sympathy with her sex, of one who, from a chamber of suffering, has inspired them.

Alfred H. Love, writing from Philadelphia, says; "It will interest you, and perhaps it would be well to announce, that Music Fund Hall, one of the largest and finest halls, which closed its doors to colored people, *will now admit them.* The rule has not been formally altered, but the word has gone forth that they shall be admitted.

Some four years ago, G. W. Curtis, in a lecture there was surprised to learn the rule; so he declared he would never speak there till it was altered. He put it to vote, and about 2,000 persons voted aye—i. e., they would not enter the hall until there was a change. I have kept my vote, but I rejoice that there is an advance, The hall has been unpopular ever since the Curtis meeting. Now it may pay."

The Chatham (Canada) *Weekly Planet* notices the editor of the *People's Journal*, of Brooklyn, N. Y., the Rev. Rufus L. Perry, as follows: "Many of the older residents of Chatham will remember a little colored errand boy named Perry. He was for some time in the employment of O. I. V. Dolson. The little errand boy is now the Rev. Rufus L. Perry, General Superintendent of the African Civilization Society, and editor of the Brooklyn *People's Journal*, a well-written newspaper dedicated to the education and moral and political regeneration of his race. The energy, perseverance and intelligence Mr. Perry, as evinced in overcoming the adverse circumstances of his life, is a strong argument in favor of the giving the franchise to the African people in the United States."

Dr. Dio Lewis has started upon his lecturing tour. He has an engagement for every night during the month of January. It was announced in the papers some time since that he had adopted a couple of daughters, one of which had African blood in her veins. The young lady in question was perfectly white, very fair and beautiful, and it could not be detected by the casual observer that at some remote period her ancestors had been of African descent. But the fact that she possessed any of the "inferior quality" of the vital fluid was enough for some of the fastidious lecture committees in the Border States, and various places in the South. The lecture committee at Louisville, Ky., informed Dr. Lewis that in consequence of having adopted this daughter, he might consider his engagement with them at an end; and he has received the same word from others.

The Rochester (N. Y.) *Express*, in an article written in answer to an attack upon Mr. Phillips, by the *Democrat* of that city, says:

"We have copied many columns from Mr. Phillips in this paper, and our readers know very well who he is—one of the noblest, bravest, truest, and most unselfish men. We are his debtors. There are not many men in this country who love freedom, and who would see our Constitution and laws give equal protection to all the children of God, who are not deeply indebted to Wendell Phillips. When he is dead they will say so. No words will then be too sacred to embalm the memory of one who, like Roger Williams, Samuel Adams and John Brown, has given his life for human freedom.

"Many years ago Mr. Phillips said, 'The slave is my client.' That is the test by which he and all the public men of this generation will be tried by the impartial future. 'Inasmuch as ye did it unto one of these, the least of my children, ye did it unto me.'"

Gen. Menotti Garibaldi, who defeated the Pope's troops, seems destined to add to the renown of his illustrious father. He had the management of the war for the delivery of Rome. He was born in Uruguay about the year 1839, and is therefore twenty-eight years old. His mother was a South American lady of great strength of character, the friend and companion of her husband in all his wanderings. She died in 1849, in consequence of fatigue undergone during the exciting and disastrous march of her husband from San Marino to Cesenatico. The young Garibaldi was left with his grandmother until his father, after having lived on Staten Island, New York, returned to Nice. In the war of 1859, between Italy and Austria, he was with his father in the Cacciatori delle Alpi, in the various battles in which that famous corps was engaged during the war. It is likely that he was with his father in the campaign which ended fatally at Aspromonte, and also in Venetia last year—so that he has had considerable military experience.

A correspondent of the Meadville (Pa.) *Republican* has visited Nasby, and writes:

"Arriving at his neat white house, of comfortable though not large dimensions, a shubby-faced, bright-eyed boy of about seven or eight years of age, admitted us, and assured us his father was in. Pushing through the entry we were first met by a bluff, hearty voice, which worked in from the first room, and gave us a good welcome, then a portly man appeared, who shook hands with us all, seized our hats, and ushered us into a warm and cozy sitting-room. Conversation commenced to sprinkle, and from one thing to another the hour passed pleasantly. The unaffected honesty of Mr. Locke was not overstated by his friends. We found him in his shirt-sleeves, and in his shirt-sleeves he remained through our visit. He neither attempted brilliance or showed any care for it. Where a happy turn in the conversation allowed a pleasant jest, he seemed to always seize the handle of it without effort. Mr. Nasby is bold and trenchant on paper, but exceedingly modest in person, and the clog of embarrassment has deterred him from attempting a tour of lecturing. Mr. Locke is a hard worker, owns a large part of the *Toledo Blade*, and is the principal editor.

Our Boston Correspondence.

BOSTON, January 5th, 1868.

EMANCIPATION day, the first of January, was celebrated here as usual, by festivities arranged and directed by the colored people. In spite of very unfavorable weather through the day and evening, these observances were satisfactorily carried through, and had a good attendance. The Shaw Guard, Capt. Watkins, accompanied by a cornet band, marched in the morning through the principal streets, and held a "levee" at Faneuil Hall in the evening. An interval in the dancing was occupied by speeches from Gen. Hartwell, Maj. Barton, and Col. Channing (of Gov. Bullock's staff), and a well served supper lent its share to the pleasures of the occasion.

The same occasion was celebrated by an evening meeting at the Tremont Temple. It was called to order by Rev. Leonard A. Grimes, who announced that Hon. Richard H. Dana would preside. Mr. Dana spoke at moderate length of the ideas and the methods by which slavery had been overthrown, closing with a tribute to the merits of the old Abolitionists. Speeches followed by Mr. George L. Ruffin, Senator Wilson, Lieut.-Gov. Claflin, and Collector Russell. Mr. Wilson was understood to say that he did not wish the suffrage taken away even from the leading rebels.

The annual sermon in the Old South Church before the Governor and Legislature was preached by Rev. James Freeman Clarke, one of the most industrious and faithful working-men of this generation. It is to be hoped that the excellent ideas he set forth respecting the true purpose of legislation, and some of the matters in which Massachusetts yet needs reform, may bear fruit in the minds of our new law-givers.

He desired them first to notice the need of improvements in criminal legislation and prison discipline. A *Christian* commonwealth should seek out the lost for the purpose of saving them. Our discipline of the dangerous classes should be made as far as possible preventive and reformatory. The basis of all criminal legislation should be the attempt to protect the community. It is right that a person dangerous to the community should be deprived of the liberty he abuses; but the power which restrains him ought to do these two things, which now are not done—continue the restraint while the need of it continues—and put the prisoner, meantime, in circumstances suited to reform him. Have a series of Houses of Reformation, graded according to the moral condition of the inmates, and having a careful adaptation to their improvement, and keep the prisoner under this reformatory system until there is good reas on to believe he has ceased to be dangerous.

The second of Dr. Clarke's points was an admirable plea for the franchise for women. As a question of right, he said, all the argument was on one side; and as to expediency, the moment we remove from the Constitution the word "male," and invite women to take part in public affairs, we shall increase both the intellectual and moral power of the State. The differences of sphere and of character, which no doubt really exist between men and women, are not such as to prevent their acting together in matters of public interest; nor will either be "unsexed," as the foolish phrase is, by taking part in that which concerns the other. The man who is modest, as well as brave, is more of a man; the woman who is brave, as well as modest, is more of a woman. There is nothing to be feared either in giving women votes, or making them eligible to office. Dr. Clarke expressed his own strong desire that women might be chosen as members of the School Committee in every town in the State, and that this very Legislature would enact a law declaring them eligible.

Dr. Clarke spent a few words in allaying any alarm that might be felt by his hearers at the prospect of women being actually chosen to fill all the chief offices in the country, as soon as they became eligible. And there was certainly need of such explanation; for the alarm we hear expressed whenever this subject is under discussion, is well suited to remind one of the precaution taken by Mrs. Micawber that her husband, in becoming a lawyer's clerk, did not cut himself off from advancement to the highest posts of the legal profession. "Do I understand, my dear Mr. Traddles," said she, "that Mr. Micawber would still be eligible as a Judge or Chancellor?" "He would be *eligible*," returned Traddles, with a strong emphasis on that word. "

nals, our soldiers, and our sailors, and it is time to discontinue this sort of punishment for our children. The fact that some advocates for the old method still remain, shows how much we have become demoralized by the practice. It is no time to rest in satisfaction at what we have accomplished, when so much still remains to be done.

The last item of this excellent discourse reminded me, by contrast, of an extract I had lately seen, from the Wilmington *Commercial*, describing the whippings publicly inflicted on criminals semi-annually at Newcastle, Delaware. Six of the victims were colored, one a small boy, and four were white. One of these had been convicted of horse-stealing, one of assault and battery, and the remainder of petty larceny. The prisoners are stripped to the waist in the jail, a blanket is then thrown over them and they are brought to the yard. The blanket is then removed, and the wrists pinioned to the post. The Sheriff then applies the whip, which has nine leather thongs. On this occasion from ten to forty lashes each were given. The Sheriff seemed disgusted with his work, but many of the spectators seemed really to take pleasure in the scene, "especially the children, who went out of the yard, after the performance, with a yell of delight." Other criminals in the same place were exposed in the pillory. These are some of the results of slavery in Delaware.

A very interesting lecture was read last week at one of the regular meetings of the Parker Fraternity, by Mrs. C. H. Dall, on the present aspect of the Woman's Rights question. This term, however, is unsatisfactory to Mrs. Dall, whose advocacy is given to *human* rights, belonging equally to men and women. The necessity of speaking especially of the latter class comes from the fact that special obstructions are still thrown in the way of women, though a certain qualifying progress has been made in the concession of their rights. Even in New England, the direct claim yet needs to be made of woman's right to the full development of her faculties, and of her right to avail herself of the fruits of education. The Social Science Association shows a more friendly and hospitable aspect to woman than any other society. The medical profession is almost universally disposed to shirk its duties towards her. The medical societies are responsible for every uneducated or half-educated woman who practices medicine.

Mrs. Dall thought that the Fraternity, before whom she was speaking, had seriously failed in their duty on this subject. Having had the great advantage of Theodore Parker's sound teaching in regard to the rights of women, they should have given female speakers the opportunity of appearing on their lecture platform. This duty was not discharged by giving one lecture in each course to a single woman who had already achieved popularity, and who would help their cause instead of being helped by it. They should help the new aspirants in this useful field, take themselves something of the risk of failure, and give the invaluable opportunity of trial to some of those who feel attracted to, and competent to the duties of lecturer or preacher.

The female community also were in fault. There was urgent need that they should combine to protect their own sex. Many wanted employment, and a far greater number needed sympathy, friendly interest, a disposition to help in time of need. Many a woman might be saved from destruction by finding a sisterly instead of a hostile attitude in other women. One of the most urgent necessities of the present time was the attainment of the suffrage for women.

The latter half of the lecture was in reply to objections publicly urged by popular lecturers (men) against the women's cause. Mrs. Dall apologized to her audience for calling their attention to such weak and foolish objections as Dr. Holland and Mr. Fulton had recently brought forward, but since the rights of women were contested on precisely these grounds, and these only, what could she do but reply to them. After showing the pitiful weakness of the main grounds upon which these two gentlemen rested their cause, Mrs. Dall expressed her regret that her respected friend, Dr. Hedge, had taken the same side, in a sermon lately published. His *manner* of treating the subject was of course very different from theirs, but he had no sounder arguments, because there *were* no sounder arguments; and passages from his discourse were quoted, taking ground on this subject, which was justified neither by facts nor reason. I trust that Mrs. Dall may be invited to deliver this excellent lecture before other audiences.

NORTH.

Philadelphia Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1867.

A REPORT has recently been published concerning the condition of the colored soldiers' orphans of this State, and detailing the progress of the work for establishing a School Home in their behalf. It contains a good deal of interesting information relative to this worthy project, as well as some valuable facts connected with the practical operation of the pension law.

Although some time has elapsed since authority was given for organizing this School Home, and since the work was actually begun, it has not yet been fully accomplished. This is owing to various difficulties that have been encountered, many of them unexpected, tending to thwart, embarrass, delay, and even perplex the beneficent work. These obstacles, in some instances, have had their origin in the old, and ever to be condemned, prejudice that still exists against the class to be benefitted, for it is a well-known fact that certain, intolerant, hating and narrow-minded people not only refuse to manifest the slightest interest on their account, but they even perversely seek to impede the measures instituted by others, and which are prompted by justice and charity.

Some of these impediments to the establishment of this School Home, on the other hand, are found to exist among the colored people themselves, even among the surviving parents of those children that are to reap its advantages. Strange as it may seem, there is a marked indifference to this work evinced by colored people of influence, who occupy positions whereby they are able to render the assistance that is so much desired. Surely, apathy ought not to prevail among them. Hearty responses towards aiding and cheering the noble enterprise should come freely from this source, if from no other. They should give their earnest support in promoting the progress of the undertaking, and assist zealously in making sure its success.

The report states that little has been gained in attempting to enlist the services of colored pastors, or in making appeals to colored churches. The issuing of circulars has been mainly unavailing. Superintending Committees have been addressed, but without essential effect. Politicians have been applied to for aid, but it is quite needless to add that the results have been barren. It has been found necessary, in the language of the report, "to have direct, personal dealing with the parties having actual control of the orphans." The author of the report also states that he is but little indebted to Common School Boards. "Some of them," he remarks, "have acted promptly in the dispatch of certificates; others, and particularly that of Harrisburg, have subjected me to considerable delay and inconvenience, apparently from antipathy to the work in hand. This Board has retained for more than a month past several applications sent in by colored soldiers' widows—the immediate neighbors of the gentlemen forming it—and has declined thus far either to sign or return these papers."

Mr. Hunt further states in his report that he is about to resume his search for a home. Hitherto he has been unsuccessful, and his endeavors in that direction having been temporarily relinquished, his attention was given to the purpose of securing inmates for the home, "visiting the mothers and guardians of our colored soldiers' orphans at their homes, to explain the object and plan of the school, allay fears, remove doubts and selfish obstructions, and assist those who could be induced to apply in making out their papers." For all this labor more than praise is due, and it seems greatly to be deplored that any difficulties, or any irksome task, should attend the progress and accomplishment of such good endeavors.

Up to the first of this month there were ninety applicants for admission to the School Home, from ten different counties, mostly in the eastern part of the State. There are thirteen others whose applications are yet incomplete, awaiting certain necessary conditions before they can be received. Twenty-five others have also been found that are entitled to the privilege of State support and education, "who have not yet been induced to make application." As soon as the School Home shall have been opened, it is thought that the number then ready to be admitted will be not far from one hundred and twenty. Only seventeen of the sixty-five counties in the State have been heard from, in reply to the circulars addressed to the various Superintending Committees. Mr. Hunt proposes to visit some of the counties that have given no response, for the purpose of looking after colored soldiers' orphans, and affording them an opportunity to avail themselves of the benefits of the School Home.

The writer of the report says, "I should be reluctant to state it, were it not that reluctance to state and to recognize unwelcome truths prolongs the life of so many evils, but, with some exceptions, the colored people of Pennsylvania, lately under my observation, have manifested a rather marked indifference to education. It is true, the public schools set apart for them are poor, if the comparative cost of a thing is any criterion of its comparative value. The teachers of the colored public schools of Harrisburg, for example, are paid but thirty and thirty-five dollars a month, while those of the white public schools are paid sixty and sixty-five for similar work and the same term of service."

Here is one of those unjust discriminations which the colored people have no power to rectify, and which the influence of their friends is not potent enough to reach. It is one of those instances and sources of detriment to their welfare, kindred to that list of disabilities which can be effectually remedied only through their possession and use of the ballot. It is idle to suppose that they will be exempt from the tyranny which prejudice imposes, or the many evils that spring from injustice, as long as they are denied the right to vote. Let them be rescued from the position of victims in the community, to that of an untrammeled element in the constituency, and they will be able to guard their rights, and resist the encroachment of wrong. The ballot is the weapon they need.

This subject leads me to speak again of the address lately issued by the Union League of this city, commented upon in my last letter. I unintentionally omitted to state the position of the League on the question of negro suffrage, as indicated by that address. Having mislaid the copy, I am unable to quote its text, but the main point, divested of the argument, was the admission of a necessity for negro suffrage in the South, with a denial of its essentiality in the North. I only desire to state this position of the League relative to the question, without attempting to present any of the arguments to prove its falsity, which will suggest themselves to every thoughtful reader. It is a virtual repudiation of the principle of impartial suffrage, and betokens a willingness on the part of the League to ignore that question, in its application to the North. It is no marvel that men who are devoted steadfastly to just principles, should forsake the League, and indignantly condemn it for its abandonment of great and vital issues. But what else have we a right to expect than such cowardice, from a body of men who have proved, by the nomination they have made, that their highest principle is expediency? The Union League makes the way easy for its candidate to refrain from espousing the cause of impartial suffrage. In a little while the evasion and wriggling out of this question, by Republican politicians, will be the order of the day.

W

Our Washington Correspondence.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6th, 1868.

THE House of Representatives took a step to-day which, if carried out by enactment into law, will have the effect of very much simplifying the reconstruction quarrel. Gov. Boutwell, always faithful and wise, introduced a resolution instructing the Special Committee on Reconstruction to report a bill, which will in effect abolish both the present military districts and the disloyal provisional governments. The five districts are to be made into one, and to be placed under the command of Gen. Grant. Of course the General can detail whoever he may desire to do the work. The resolution was referred by a strict party vote. When the bill shall be introduced and become law, as it is expected it will, the responsibility will rest only upon the President and Gen. Grant. The eagerness with which the best portion of the Republicans sustained the proposition of Gov. Boutwell showed that the idea was seized as a solution of two difficulties. By one the President would be prevented directly from dealing with subordinates, and by the other Gen. Grant would be compelled to show his hand. The removal of the present disloyal officers will be of the greatest benefit to the loyal men of the South, and if soon carried out, will be of great service in reconstruction.

At the present moment there are three Constitutional Conventions in session—Louisiana, Georgia, and Virginia. In the first State a majority of the delegates are colored men. In Georgia but a small proportion are of the newly enfranchised. One third of the white delegates are men who served in the Confederate army. They are the most radical men in the Convention. The Virginia Convention is quite a respectable body of men—able and radical—nearly all. Alabama will vote on the 4th of February on the ratification of her new Constitution, also for State officers and members of Congress. The canvass is very warm, and will be pushed on both sides with great earnestness. Men here who are well posted as to the state of affairs in that State, declare that reconstruction will be accomplished there. The Constitutional Conventions of Arkansas and Mississippi will assemble to-morrow at Little Rock and Jackson, the capitals of the respective States. The Conventions in North and South Carolina are called for the 14th inst. No order has been issued in relation to Florida, though the Convention is elected, fifty-eight of the members being Radicals. In Texas no Convention has yet been elected. In all these States reconstruction is being daily hindered by the presence of disloyal officials.

It is understood here that in pursuance of the understanding between Johnson and Hancock, the latter will refuse to take any action as to the inauguration of the government to be framed under the Congressional plan. When the latter is ready to be set in motion, by reason of the ratification of the Constitution, its adoption by Congress, and the admission of members thereto, the next step will be the turning over of the State archives, etc. It is understood that the rebel-Johnson arrangement will refuse to give them up. Hancock would very naturally be appealed to. It is expected that in such a contingency he would declare that the Courts must decide. It is proposed to meet this or any similar contingency in other districts by the passage of a simple bill, mandatory on the Executive, and requiring him upon being officially notified by Congress of the completion of reconstruction in any State by reason of the adoption of a Constitution and the admission of loyal members to Congress, to immediately thereon issue his proclamation announcing that Republican governments exist therein, directing that the archives, etc. be turned over, the provisional governments be abolished, and that all the military and naval forces of the United States stationed in said States, shall be required to aid (if needed) in the inauguration of the loyal government. This will place Johnson in the position of either resisting the law or making himself ridiculous by eating his own words.

The Stanton question will be settled at an early day. "Better late than never" I suppose is the maxim upon which the Senate has proceeded. There is little doubt that Senator Howard fairly establishes not only the violation of law by the Executive, but a direct falsification of the facts with regard to the alleged reason for Stanton's suspension. Mr. Johnson's case turns principally upon the charge that the Secretary of War keeps back a despatch of Gen. Baird's in relation to New Orleans affairs and that that retention was in itself a main cause of the terrible riot that ensued. In the despatch as Mr. Johnson inserted it in his message to the Senate, the last sentence reads "Please instruct me *at once* by telegraph." In the original despatch as received by Mr. Stanton, which was retained by him, this sentence reads "Please instruct me by telegraph." The words "at once" are an interpollation by Andrew Johnson. The action is of a piece with his suppression of a portion of Sheridan's despatch. There was nothing in Baird's despatch requiring immediate attention. It bore date the 28th July, was received by Mr. Stanton on Sunday morning and on Monday the terrible massacre took place. All these facts were accessible several weeks since, but the holidays were of much greater importance than the vindication of the law.

A curious commentary upon Mr. Stanton's faithful service was seen to-day in the passage by the House of two resolutions; one censuring the President for removing Stanton and Sheridan, and the other thanking Grant for the letters written by him, protesting against that action. What a pity it was the House did not add "and for immediately and unnecessarily himself occupying the place of the faithful war minister, unjustly and illegally suspended." This would have completed the logic of the whole thing.

ASMODEMUS.

WASHINGTON, January 2, 1868.

IT is reported here that Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Wm. E. Chandler, was recently sent to New Hampshire, by Secretary McCulloch, to induce the Republican State Convention to adopt the Administration's financial policy as part of their platform, and to place Gen. Grant on, or rather under it, to sustain the weight thus imposed upon the party.

The action of the convention shows the mission to have been eminently successful.

It is thought that the popularity and great name of Gen. Grant will more than counter-balance the load put upon the party by its adoption of a platform prepared for them by President Johnson's financial Frenchman.

Now suppose, as is probable, that the Republican party is defeated at the election some eight weeks hence. It will of course show that their platform, prepared to order by Johnson, McCulloch & Co., is at fault, or that their chosen candidate for President cannot carry even the first state election inaugurated in the Grant interest.

The entire congressional delegation from New Hampshire are opposed to the platform prepared for them by the Grant, McCulloch and Johnson managers. They have subscribed for speeches, and are prepared to speak against it. Now, however, that it has been thrust forward, by the controlled convention for their admiration, I do not well see how they are going to support it without stultifying themselves past redemption.

Preparations were made to carry the State in favor of Radical principles. But, behold, we find a platform prepared for Radical use by Messrs. McCulloch & Johnson, with a little U. S. Grant thrown in by way of seasoning.

If this be Radicalism, pray where are we to look for Conservatism?

Perhaps the nomination of Gen. Grant for next President by the recent New Hampshire State Convention, is sufficient to counterbalance the copperhead platform prepared for them by Andy the First. Let us see how much radicalism Gen. Grant has to spare for such a purpose.

[Our correspondent here quotes from the *Tribune* article which will be found in full on our first page.]

Now if Gen. Grant has any superfluous radicalism to spare I submit it will require all of it, and perhaps a little more, to neutralize the copperhead element introduced into the Republican campaign in New Hampshire by Andrew Johnson & Co.

We shall see what we shall see. So far so good.

C. C. C. C.

SHOOTING NIAGARA; AND AFTER.

BY REV. BERIAH GREEN.

NO. IV.

"The Almighty has appointed him to be a servant."

THE negro belongs to the human family. This Mr. Carlyle admits when he describes him as here "a man and a brother." He is of course inalienably entitled to all the prerogatives and privileges which the human birth-right involves. It is his duty and his right, as it is ours, to rise in wisdom, power and dignity to the highest position among his "brothers" which he may qualify himself to honor. To reach this goal, he as well as the rest of mankind, is bound to exert himself, earnestly and unceasingly. And in this endeavor, all men, the negro included, ought to treat each other fraternally—to yield each other cordial sympathy and effective co-operation. This is a primal obligation, growing out of the common nature we have all inherited—the common nature which unites us a family. Hence *the service*, which all men owe to each other—to which all men in their natural relations to each other are entitled. And this, according to the constructive laws of their existence and thus according to the ordinances of Nature. Under some such construction, "the Almighty has appointed all men, blacks and whites," to be servants. They are to encourage and aid each other in the endeavor, which all are bound to make to become broadly, intensely, beautifully human—to rise to the highest degree possible for each, in character, dignity and blessedness. *In this all true service consists.* In rendering this, "the Almighty has appointed all men to be servants" in their mutual relations to each other. As brothers, they are thus to treat each other fraternally.

How he is to respect the claims of his fellows upon him, every man, black or white, may infer from the powers he wields—from the resources with which he may be intrusted—from the occasions which may demand the exertion of himself, whoever, wherever, however he may be. In this service, so comprehensive and beneficent, whatever he is and whatever he has must be brought into full requisition. Muscle and mind, however the one or the other may be developed and trained, are hers to be occupied and engrossed. Is the European all spirit and the negro all flesh? Is the white all intellect and the black all muscle? Cannot Carlyle's "Nigger" love, think, resolve, and cannot Carlyle's "Buckra," though called a prince or a duke, wield, if he can be persuaded to try, the implements of productive toil? Why should not the hands of the white and the mind of the black be brought into requisition for the common benefit of mankind? Why, then, is the white armed with hands and the black enriched with a mind? Nature forbids us to neglect any human faculty—any occasion of useful exertion; *and is sure in one way or another to punish it.*

A true man will serve his fellows as opportunity may invite, as occasion may demand. If he cannot promote their welfare in one way, he will try another. He may be distinguished for wisdom and power. He may be qualified to guide, to encourage, to protect. He may be every way a hero, royal in his powers, and attainments, and aspirations. But all this the majority may refuse to acknowledge. They may refuse to avail themselves of his presence and his influence as a counsellor and ruler. This, however, does in no wise make him at all less worthy of their confidence and support; in despite of any majority, he is what he is, and cannot but exert an influence corresponding to his character. If he blacks the boots and sweeps the chimneys of his natural subjects, he will do so characteristically—royally. Wherever the laws of humanity may be studied and obeyed, there every man serves his brethren, whoever he may be, whoever they may be, with all his powers, both mental and muscular. One may be *especially* occupied with his mind and another *especially* with his muscles; but neither the one nor the other by any means EXCLUSIVELY.

There was a time when Mr. Carlyle represented Jesus Christ as the model man—as "our divinest symbol"—"higher than which human thought had not reached." So far as I know, he still regards this as a just representation. Now Jesus Christ assures us in the fullest consistency with the doctrines he uniformly taught and the life he uniformly led, that he regarded himself as the minister, the servant of mankind; that this was naturally and officially his position; that to this he was devoted. How far he proceeded in the services he thus rendered, may be easily and certainly inferred from the attitude he took in washing the Disciples' feet. On this—on this as an EXAMPLE, to be imitated by all true men, he insisted with very solemn emphasis. They are not only to bring their corporal powers into requisition in serving mankind; they are to welcome even the *most menial tasks*, whenever in performing them they can promote the welfare of their fellows. What a figure he would have made, girded with the towel of a feet-washer among Carlyle's slave-drivers, with some titled "do-nothing-eat-all" at their head, occupied with the Dominca experiment!

BERIAH GREEN.

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of the Standard:

IT is rather late, and rather foolish perhaps, to volunteer an explanation of a line of poetry, which was either misquoted or misprinted in your last issue. But as Burns is my favorite author, and the line is taken from his poem on the "Brigs of Ayr," I must, in justice to him, to say nothing of myself, be allowed to correct it. "A shot-right kittle" conveys no idea or image to the mind, unless it is that of an old rusty kettle full of holes. That, I need hardly say, is not the meaning. Print as a line of verse, without the hyphen, thus:

"Corbies and clergy are a shot right kittle."

The Scotch word "kittle" means ticklish, or shy and the whole verse translated into tolerable English means, *I* suppose, that "Crows and the clergy are very shy of being shot at."

Respectfully yours,

JOHN SAVARY.

FROM A COLORED RADICAL.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Dec. 11, 1867.

To the Editor of the Standard:

DEAR SIR: Permit a subscriber of your valuable paper (a paper that commands my respect above all others) to transmit to you a few lines how matters are prospering here. The work of reconstruction in the Land of Flowers is progressing finely, to the great joy of the friends and advocates of equal rights unto all men, despite the many hindering causes that ignorant conservatives and outcast rebels, and also a small class of men that unworthily bear the name of Republicans, put in the way of the loyal masses to try to defeat the result of the recent election.

But, thank God! through the zealous efforts of a certain class of noble-hearted patriots of the Sumner, Stevens and Phillips stamp, we have gained a victory over all our enemies. And by the verdict of the loyal colored voters, *the State of Florida shall have a convention.* And that convention will be so overwhelmingly Radical, that the few Conservatives who may get in will have no weight in it whatsoever.

I send you a list of the delegates elected to said convention, also the results of the election returns from thirty-eight counties. By them you can judge whether we, the colored race (ignorant though we may be, and of an inferior class, as our enemies claim us to be), are or are not entitled to the greatest privilege of American freedom, the use of the ballot-box.

There are three papers issued in this city (weekly). First, the *Florida Union*, a Republican journal, chiefly devoted to the interest of inviting immigration into the State; second, the *Florida Times*, a decided Republican paper of the true stamp, which for a long period has advocated the equal rights of all men; third, a white-washed copperhead sheet of the Andy-Johnson style, which is published for the benefit of the few Democrats that are still struggling to survive above the political waters of perdition.

The colored schools here are in a progressive condition. The school-teachers, of which there are several (the greater part being Northern ladies), seem to feel as if they could not do enough in the noble cause of imparting knowledge among us. On the Sabbath these noble ladies are engaged in the different colored churches of the city, and giving instruction in the Sunday-schools and Bible-classes. And I can assure you and our friends at the North, that we on our part do cheerfully encourage their every effort in teaching us that knowledge that has been so long denied this portion of the American people. May God bless all their efforts, and may they at all times meet with success in the noble work.

As there are many of my race here who are anxious to get all the information they can, I hope I soon will be enabled to send you some new subscribers for your paper; for I am now trying to impress on them the reasons why they should support a paper that has been so long vindicating their rights as human beings and American citizens, whilst our enemies and our now so-called "friends" of the late rebel States regarded us (and many do still) as mere chattels.

I will let you hear more anon.

Yours, JESSE K. OXENDYNE, JR.

LETTER FROM MISS HOLLEY.

DECEMBER, 1867.

DEAR MR. POWELL: "I am not remarkable for either enthusiasm or locomotion," said charming Mrs. G. to me many years ago, "yet I went fifty miles to hear Frederick Douglass!" A similar exertion would have been well repaid to hear Charles L. Remond last month in Trumansburg. With what rare elegance his speech was made, and so high-toned, so pure-minded, strong and polished culture and refinement in it all. The testimony of all I meet is the same, through this region, of the beauty, force, and eloquence with which he speaks. Rev. Mr. Cushing spoke of his lecture in Searsburg as a grand lyceum lecture, and Mr. N—, at Mecklenburg, said his lecture in the Presbyterian church there was the finest ever given in that town. With what edge and point he can probe American vanity, and lay bare our national hypocrisy. "American religion and American civilization is a sham, so long as the colored race is in its present condition, and prejudice remains."

How just and becoming it is for him to arraign a State like this, guilty of the meanness of applying a property test to men only because they are of the color of this gifted man.

Faithfully may he continue to pour out his sharp arrows of rebuke that are needed everywhere, and "May God forbid," as he eloquently declared in Tremont Temple, last New Year's day, when charged with "always having a grievance," "that so long as my race has a grievance, I should *not* have a grievance to protest against!"

While in Trumansburg, Alexander Bower took me to call on Col. Herman Camp, that I might invite him to subscribe for THE STANDARD. He did subscribe, and the tender, gentle, religious spirit of this gentleman surprised and pleased me. He was eighty years old last October. He was evidently in a beautifully sincere frame of mind, and earnestly alive to his highest convictions; has been opposed to women speaking in public, but, like old Dr. Duffield, in Detroit, took my hand with a "God bless you!" He called on me afterwards, and was much interested in my photograph album; said he knew Gerrit Smith, did not like his going bail for Jeff. Davis, and with strong emphasis declared "we ought to make a difference between a man who loveth God and one who loveth him not." His hearty conviction was delightful. He has found life "a battle with Satan and with sin," and has been a soldier "the victory to win," as the Sunday school children sing. "I used to *sell liquor*, and did it then with a clear conscience." Now he is a radical temperance man, and does everything for the cause possible. An anecdote is told to show his strong will, which, when directed right, is such an admirable force. His little daughter once asked the minister, "Do you think my father will go to Heaven?" "Yes," was the reply. "Well," returned the child, "If he don't have his own way there, he won't stay long!" Now, in his very touching and childlike gentleness and tenderness, and withal right-mindedness, he makes me think of Judge Ambrose Spencer in his old age. His photograph will suggest Andrew Jackson in indications of will, with more likeness though to dear old John Brown in its Puritan cast.

How refreshing, I believe, to all his nobler nature and aspirations, he will find the clear-eyed justice of THE STANDARD. For he is one

"Whose armor is his honest thought,
And simple truth his utmost skill."

SALLIE HOLLEY.

REMARKS OF DR. C. B. PURVIS

AT AN EMANCIPATION CELEBRATION HELD IN WASHINGTON, D. C., JAN. 1st, 1868.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The first of a New Year is always an occasion for rejoicing, but I take special pleasure in greeting you to-day, as this day—the first day of the New Year—has a significance to the American people which no other day of the year can have. It was upon this day five years ago, the brightest and noblest chapter of American history was written. On the first of January, 1863, Abraham Lincoln, the President of the United States, by virtue of the power vested in him, issued a proclamation of freedom to four millions of oppressed American citizens, causing their shackles to be stricken off, commanding them, as it were, to stand up in the full height of their manhood—in the image of their Creator as men. By that single act of statesmanship—of righteous justice—a dark chapter was torn from American history, the nation redeemed, the Declaration of Independence no longer a seeming mockery. From that hour the gigantic rebellion which was then raging in the country in the interest of the slave power for the purpose of making that power here supreme, drooped its head; its cause was gone, its negroes, as we used to call them, were slaves no longer, but freemen, sworn to defend the best interest of *their* country, which oath they faithfully adhered to by sending two hundred and more thousands of their number to the battle-field to assist in crushing out the enemy of *their* country, of humanity, of God. Their deeds of valor, the number of their slain, history will tell; sufficient for us to know they fought and conquered well.

Ladies and Gentlemen, it is these glorious events of the past few years, the rapid transition of one portion of the people from the condition of serfs to that of good citizens, we are here to-night to commemorate. *Let us* commemorate these events with all our hearts. Yet while we rejoice over the past, let us not be unmindful of the future; it is possible a cloud may yet darken this seeming bright epoch of ours. The rights of the colored men of the country are but partially secured; those who were the staunchest of friends in the trying hours of war are hesitating now. May God grant their hesitancy is but the calm that precedes the storm; the storm which is yet to burst with all its fury upon the heads of the unrepented and unregenerated portions of the people, which is to wash out the fallacies of their minds, so that they may comprehend the teachings and the necessities of the hour. There is yet a great work to do, and it behooves us as good citizens *this* day, the *first* day of the New Year, to send the *fiat* forth that Liberty, Justice—absolute Justice—must and shall be granted to every man and woman in the government. Such a decree will meet with a response from every loyal heart, such a decree will give us Chase for a leader as the Chief Executive of a great people; such a decree will make the first of January, 1869, the brightest, the holiest of our national pastimes.

SLAVERY IN KENTUCKY.—A correspondent in Evansville, Ind., writes to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, of his own knowledge, that many colored persons in Kentucky are still held as slaves. He says:

"They are so held *to-day* in the counties adjacent to this part of Indiana, situated on the Ohio river—namely, Daviess, Henderson and Union counties; and I am satisfied that they are so held in other counties on Green river. These children are not called *slaves* (that is an ugly word), but *apprentices*. Slavery having been abolished, they are now bound *apprentices:* mostly to the old slaveholders, frequently to their former masters. *To all intents and purposes they are slaves*, only they are treated, if possible, with greater cruelty than they were before the war—watched, worked and whipped during the day and imprisoned at night, frequently not half clothed, beaten, degraded and brutalized. *I write what I know*, what can be proved, if this statement is denied, by any responsible person, and an investigation demanded."

LITERARY.

DOTTY DIMPLE AT HER GRANDMOTHER'S. By Sophie May. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

This little book tells in a sprightly way of the many temptations which befell Dotty Dimple, and how she tried to overcome them, but too often did very naughty things, and some very funny ones. But she makes progress in her efforts to heed "the little pricks of conscience," and finds the reward of happiness in so doing.

CLIMBING THE ROPE—BILLY GRIMES'S FAVORITE. By May Mannering. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

These two stories of the "Helping Hand Series" are very pleasantly written, and convey healthy moral lessons. The illustrations render them attractive to their youthful readers.

ALEXIS, THE RUNAWAY; OR AFLOAT IN THE WORLD. By Rosa Abbott Parker. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

This child's book is dedicated "To my little Friend Teddy, with Heaps of Love." It is a story of the remarkable adventures of a youth who set himself afloat in the world, but finally returned penitently to his indulgent father, wiser in having learned that "to be a good man was the only way to be a gentleman." It has appropriate illustrations, and is neatly bound.

SOURCES OF THE NILE.

The explorations of Sir Samuel W. Baker (following Speke and Grant) have decided that the rainfall of the equatorial region in Africa supplies two vast lakes, the "Victoria" and the "Albert," of sufficient volume to support the Nile throughout its entire course of thirty degrees of latitude. The annual *inundation* of that river, however, is found, by explorations of the first-named traveller, to proceed from a different source, which he describes in a recent volume, called "The Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia," from which we give some extracts:

"The lake-sources of Central Africa support the life of Egypt by supplying a stream, throughout all seasons, that has sufficient volume to support the exhaustion of evaporation and absorption; but this stream, if unaided, could never overflow its banks, and Egypt, thus deprived of its annual inundation, would simply exist, and cultivation would be confined to the close vicinity of the river.

"The inundation, which by its annual deposit of mud has actually created the Delta of Lower Egypt, upon the overflow of which the fertility of Egypt depends, has an origin entirely separate from the lake-sources of Central Africa, and the supply of water is derived exclusively from Abyssinia.

"The two grand affluents of Abyssinia are the Blue Nile and the Atbara, which join the main stream respectively in N. lat. 15 deg. 30 min., and 170 deg. 37 min. These rivers, although streams of extreme grandeur during the period of the Abyssinian rains, from the middle of June until September, are reduced during the dry months to utter insignificance; the Blue Nile becoming so shallow as to be unnavigable, and the Atbara perfectly dry. At that time, the water supply from Abyssinia having ceased, Egypt depends solely upon the equatorial lakes, and the affluents of the White Nile, until the rainy season shall again have flooded the two great Abyssinian arteries. That flood occurs suddenly about the 20th of June, and the grand rush of water pouring down the Blue Nile and the Atbara into the parent channel inundates Lower Egypt, and is the cause of its extreme fertility.

"Not only is the inundation the effect of the Abyssinian rains, but the deposit of mud that has formed the Delta, and which is annually precipitated by the rising waters, is also due to the Abyssinian streams, more especially to the Atbara, which, known as the Bahr el Aswat (Black River), carries a larger proportion of soil than any other tributary of the Nile; therefore to the Atbara, above all other rivers, must the wealth and fertility of Egypt be attributed."

Reaching the bank of this river on the 15th of June, he writes:

"The Atbara had a curious appearance. In no part was it less than four hundred yards in width, while in many places this breadth was much exceeded. The banks were from twenty-five to thirty feet deep: these had evidently been overflowed during floods, but at the present time the river was dead; not only partially dry, but so glaring was the sandy bed, that the reflection of the sun was almost unbearable."—p. 32.

June 23d, he writes:

"The cool night arrived, and about half-past eight I was lying half asleep upon my bed by the margin of the river, when I fancied that I heard a rumbling like distant thunder. I had not heard such a sound for months, but a low, uninterrupted roll appeared to increase in volume, though far distant. Hardly had I raised my head to listen more attentively, when a confusion of voices arose from the Arab's camp, with a sound of many feet, and in a few minutes they rushed into my camp, shouting to my men in the darkness, 'El Bahr! El Bahr!' (The river! The river!)

"We were up in an instant, and my interpreter, Mahomet, in a state of intense confusion, explained that the river was coming down, and that the supposed distant thunder was the roar of the advancing water.

"Many of the people were asleeep on the clean sand of the river's bed. These were quickly awakened by the Arabs, who rushed down the steep banks to save the skulls of my two hippopotami that were exposed to dry. Hardly had they descended, when the sound of the water in the darkness beneath told us that the water had arrived, and the men, dripping with wet, had just sufficient time to drag their heavy burdens up the bank.

"All was darkness and confusion; everybody was talking and no one listening, but the great event had occurred, the river had arrived 'like a thief in the night.' On the morning of the 24th June, I stood on the banks of the noble Atbara river, at the break of day. The wonder of the desert! Yesterday there was a barren sheet of glaring sand, with a fringe of withered bush and trees upon its borders, that cut the yellow expanse of desert. For days we had journeyed along the exhausted bed; all nature, even in nature's poverty, was most poor. No bush could boast a leaf: no tree could throw a shade. Crisp gums crackled upon the stems of the mimosas, the sap dried upon the burst bark, sprung with the withering heat of the simoon. In one night there was a mysterious change. Wonders of the mighty Nile! an army of water was hastening to the wasted river. There was no drop of rain, no thunder-cloud on the horizon to give hope, all had been dry and sultry; dust and desolation yesterday, to-day a magnificent stream, some five hundred yards in width, and from fifteen to twenty feet in depth, flowed through the dreary desert. Bamboos and reeds, with trash of all kinds were hurried along the muddy waters."—p. 53.

The rains began, where our traveller was, July 15th. On the 17th he writes:

"There was an extraordinary change in the appearance of the river between Gozerajup and this spot. There was no longer the vast sandy desert, with the river flowing through its sterile course on a level with the surface of the country; but after traversing an apparently perfect flat of forty-five miles of rich alluvial soil, we had suddenly arrived upon the edge of a deep valley, between five and six miles wide, at the bottom of which, about two hundred feet below the level of the country, flowed the river Atbara. On the opposite side of the valley, the same vast table lands continued to the horizon.

"We commenced the descent towards the river. The valley was a succession of gullies and ravines, of landslips and water-courses; the entire hollow of miles in width had evidently been the work of the river. How many ages had the rains and the stream been at work to scoop out from the flat table land this deep and broad valley? Here was the giant laborer that had shovelled the rich loam upon the Delta of Lower Egypt. . . . Land-slips occur daily during the rainy season; streams of rich mud pour down the valley's slopes, and as the river flows beneath in a swollen torrent, the friable banks topple down into the stream and dissolve. The Atbara becomes the thickness of pea-soup, as its muddy waters steadily perform the duties they have fulfilled from age to age. Thus was the great river at work upon our arrival on its bank at the bottom of the valley. The Arab name, 'Bahr el Aswat' (black river) was well-bestowed; it was the black mother of Egypt, still carrying to her offspring the nourishment that had first formed the Delta.—pp. 89-91.

RECEIVED.

THE FRIENDSHIPS OF WOMEN. By William R. Alger. 416 pp. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

FOLKS AND FAIRIES. Stories for Little Children. By Lucy Randall Comfort. With engravings. 259 pp. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Littell's Living Age. Boston: Littell & Gay.

Every Saturday. Boston: Ticknor & Fields.

Demorest's Young America. New York: W. J. Demorest.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE AND FLORAL GUIDE. 96 pp. Rochester, N. Y.: James Vick.

The Friend for January. New York: 131 William street.

Special Notices.

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THE STANDARD IN NEW ORLEANS.—THE STANDARD may now be obtained regularly each week in New Orleans of A. SIMON, Esq., No. 85 Barome street.

REMOVAL NOTICE.

The office of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society has been removed from No. 5 South Fifth street, to the old stand, No. 107 North Fifth street, where it was formerly located for upwards of years. Specimen numbers of the ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD furnished and new subscriptions received as above.

BENJAMIN C. BACON, Corresponding Secretary.

MR. RICHARD MASON, of Baltimore, Md., will hereafter act as Agent for THE STANDARD in that city. His address is No. 27 West Fayette street.

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FREE RICHES.

Men—even rich men—have not, after all,
Such very lofty thoughts. Let come what will,
Let them do ill, or leave the good undone—
Still they will house themselves, will eat and drink.
They will exist! *This* comfort riches bring.
This is the greatness of the great and high.
Yet hast thou mind and knowledge, love and works,
Thou hast then in thyself and in the world
Whatever gold can give thee; only that
The finer sense and the nobility,
The fill of beauty, and capacity
For joy the great heart has, the rich man wants
Be soul, then hast thou soul! have peace of soul,
And in thee is a treasury of true wealth.

—*From the German of Leopold Schefer.*

RECREATIONS.

The following communication is a portion of a paper read recently before the Social Science Association.

There is a monstrous deal of humbug connected with this subject of recreations, and a sad degree of ignorance also. The philosophical view may be briefly stated thus: "Recreations should afford absolute rest, or such a change of mental and physical action as will relieve fatigue and at the same time insure mental or physical improvement." All should be tried rigidly by this test. Metaphysics may be recreation to the merchant, who has delved all day in the mathematics of business. Wood sawing would no doubt recreate the jaded intellect of the sedentary student. Any intelligent man well knows how to adapt his recreations to his own particular case. But it is contended that we are under obligation to furnish recreations for the classes who lack intelligence, who, in their ignorance, want and misery have no resources. For this purpose we hear of fireworks, theatrical representations, and various other costly expenditures, about which, for the end designed, there is room for a wide difference of opinion.

There is a way, however, of expending money to promote recreations so that the benefits will abound in more than a geometrical ratio. Let our common school system be made more thorough, so that it will reach every child and compel him to receive the rudiments of an education. This should be the law without exceptions. Moneys saved, that can be judiciously used to develop intellect and genius, is but the miserly grudging of the seed-corn, without the use of which there can be no harvest. Our public library is a good beginning, but there is abundant room for more facilities of the same kind, which might be extended through every ward in the city, with addition of galleries for pictures and sculpture. Our Public Garden, with its walks, its green glades, its flowers, its shades, and even its unequivocal bridge, is a proof, in a small way, of what can be done to furnish unalloyed pleasure for thousands who find too little from any other source. As we acquire more territory let experiment be repeated on a larger scale. Now that the limits of our city extend back over the green hills, let some method be devised by which every industrious man can become the owner of a comfortable dwelling, with, at least, a small garden plot, where a few flowers, fruits and vegetables can be cultivated; where fowls, pigeons and bees can be reared; these are objects that will interest father, mother and children, and help furnish the attractions of home, where, always, the purest recreations should be found.

It is true all these fine things require somebody's money! So do courts, prisons, poor-houses and insane asylums. In expending it for the prevention of poverty and crime we may avoid paying a penalty for the support of poverty and crime.

In some respects we are all yet semi-barbarians. We have not faith enough in humanity. We have so long been accustomed to hear the doctrine of total depravity preached, from Tertullian down to the "Rev. J. Belamy Stoker," that, if we do pretend to spurn the preposterous dogma, we are left with nothing but a dormant sentiment in its place. Our fine ladies are apt to give the Magdalene the widest part of the sidewalk, and our fine gentlemen will talk flippantly about the common people. Here is a manifest indifference to the fact that we are surrounded by multitudes who require our assistance to aid them in the difficulties of life, and to save their souls. There is a law of nature, which has become an axiom in political economy, that even in the worldly sense, the most profitable investments we can make are those we give to assist all who are in need of help. The cry of millions of human beings is for aid to get in accord with nature's laws and nature's God. A little assistance judiciously bestowed upon the wandering and the miserable, might save them from an aimless life and render them coworkers in all things that would elevate humanity.

From the tenor of these brief remarks it will be noted that we take the ground that it is not time or expenditure that is most needed with us for recreations, but fitness—preparation for them. Education—education of every capacity in human nature—the highest degree of culture that can be enforced upon every one compatible with the necessary industries of life. Give us this, and there will be no frantic demands for extraordinary recreations. Every one will seek his rest and amusement in his own peculiar manner—intelligently—and will not fail to find them.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.

SUBLIME VOLCANIC DISPLAY.

Naples, November 20.

Unlike those terrific displays which we have had at times, and which cease with one great effort, this is a lava eruption, increasing ever in force and beauty, and promising a duration of some weeks, if not months. If so—and it is the opinion of those most experienced in these matters—all the world may see it as soon as the groundless fears as to the state of Naples have vanished. For the first one or two nights the mountain was modest enough in its demonstrations—tongues of fire shot up to announce its internal agitation, and a thin stream of lava trickled down behind in the direction of Ottajano, which lies on the southeast side of Vesuvius.

Since December, 1861, it has been almost quiescent, with the exception of one or two sulky and uncertain puffs, and our clear blue atmosphere has ceased to be marked with the spiral columns of smoke. During the last two years a small cone has been formed by the matter gradually ejected from this sulphurous hole; we could scarcely see its head above the walls of the large crater, but within the last week, like some presumptuous stripling, it has shot up above its venerable parent, and this it is which has been fuming and spluttering and storming with all the arrogant impatience of youth since last Wednesday. It has sent forth an immense quantity of lava, converting the surrounding crater into a lake of fire.

Giovanni Cozzolino was our guide, who, by virtue of his having accompanied Humboldt, and many of the scientific and literary men of the age, expects his own name to be enrolled in literary annals. He is, however, a very safe and intelligent guide. There was no incident to mark until we got to the foot of the main cone, when we heard the thunder of the mountain and felt the shocks of an earthquake at every effort to disgorge the liquid fire. Ascending by the usual road, we were compelled, on approaching the summit, to skirt a little round to the southeast, for two reasons—first, to get on the blind side of the wind, which might have brought down upon us an inconvenient shower of stones; and, secondly, to obtain a better view of the main stream, which was fed, not only by the great crater, but by another orifice opened outside, about twenty feet in diameter.

From this spot the stream of living fire, full twenty to thirty feet in width, poured down to the bottom of the mountain rapidly, where it met with no obstacles, and where it did, struggling energetically until it carried everything before it. To the edge of the crater it was impossible to approach; the heat was scorching; and what would have been the consequences had the lava boiled over and come down upon us? It was difficult, therefore, to form any fair estimate of its size, but one might have supposed that it was not more than seventy feet in diameter. It was not a moment, however, for figures when nature was exhibiting her power in one of its grandest forms.

There was a roar and a shock, and then shot forth flames and stones full one thousand feet in height, at intervals of from one to five seconds, according to the watch of one of the party; the tremendous convulsions were repeated, and then came the descending shower, composed of stones of various sizes, some certainly half a ton in weight, judging by the bulk. We could mark their course by the eye as long as they retained their red heat, but on approaching the earth they blackened, and then the ear alone could tell what was spotting and pitting the earth around.

By the same person, who had already acted as calculator, it was declared that the descent occupied five seconds—much in excess, I should imagine, of the actual time. Precision, of course, was impossible in the excitement of such a scene, and if we say that one thousand feet was the height attained we shall not be wide of the mark. It was a nervous proximity to danger on which to stand, so the whole party soon decamped, and got back to Naples shortly after midnight, awe struck by a scene which never can be forgotten.

Yet without the fatigues of an ascent, any one can from the city enjoy a spectacle of marvellous beauty, only diminished in proportions as compared with that which I have just described. There is no sound, but there are those everlasting flames, across the centre of which is sometimes drawn a swathe of dark clouds, giving to their summits the appearance of greater height; and the sky is glaring with a deep red color; and mighty stones, reduced by distance, are falling like myriads of stars on the summit of the mountain, the foot of which is wrapped in darkness. What a gorgeous scene, and how much more gorgeous it promises to be!—*Correspondence of the London Times.*

The Origin of Cats.—The Egyptians adored the cat as a divinity, and the Swiss have chosen it as the symbol of liberty. History rarely condescends to mention it, and the poets in general ignore it; for, however valuable its qualities, the cat is not poetical. Yet Goldsmith has given it a place in his exquisite "Hermit";

> "Around in sympathetic mirth,
> Its tricks the kitten tries;
> The cricket chirrups in the hearth;
> The crackling fagot flies."

It is a common thing enough to call men "dogs," but Volumnia in "Coriolanus" calls them "cats." In speaking of her son, she says:

> "'Twas you incensed the rabble;
> Cats! that can judge as fitly of his worth
> As I can of those mysteries which heaven
> Will not have earth to know."

As to "the brindled cat" that mewed thrice before the three witches in "Macbeth" entered the cave, we can only applaud Shakspeare's good taste in giving her the precedence in that grand scene.

For nearly a thousand years Western Christendom scarcely knew the blessings of cats; and how the rats and mice were kept down when no four-footed policeman patrolled the kitchen is more than we can guess. In the tenth and eleventh centuries very high prices were given for good mousers. They were of Nubian origin, and descended from those domestic cats which the Egyptians certainly possessed, which exist to our own day in the form of mummies, and are represented on many monuments of Thebes. No one knows how they found their way into Europe; but there is reason to believe that the Romans imported them from the banks of the Nile in small numbers and at rare intervals. Our ancestors had so high a sense of the usefulness of this animal that Howel Dha, or Howell the Good, inserted among his laws one expressly concerning it. The price of a kitling before it could see was to be a penny, and when it had killed a mouse, twopence. If its hearing or seeing was imperfect, if it had not whole claws, did not go on killing mice, or proved a bad mother, the seller was to forfeit to the buyer the third part of its value. If any one stole or killed the cat that guarded the prince's granary, the fine he had to pay was a milch ewe, with her lamb and fleece, or as much wheat as would cover the cat when held up by the tail, with its head touching the floor. No reduction was to to be made. The very tip of pussy's tail must be covered with the culprit's wheat. Thus the price given for cats was high, considering the value of specie at that period, and the fact of laws being made to protect the breed of an animal which multiplies so fast, shows that in the Middle Ages it must have been scarce in Wales.

Range of the Human Voice.—Dion Boucicault, writing in the *Pall Mall Gazette* on the Albert Hall of Science and Art, makes some observations on the action and range of the human voice which are not without interest to the general reader, while suggestive to the public speaker and singer. The human voice, when its utterances are clearly articulated, and it is supplied from good lungs, will fill four hundred thousand cubic feet of air, provided they be inclosed in a proper manner, and the voice placed and directed advantageously. This space, we may remark by the way, would be represented by a hall one hundred and twenty-five feet long by eighty feet wide and forty feet high. The same voice singing, continues Boucicault, can fill with equal facility six hundred thousand cubic feet. When singing, the vowels are principally used, because it is necessary to dwell upon a note, and we cannot prolong a consonant. In speaking, on the contrary, we depend for articulation on the consonants, but their short percussive sound does not travel. When we shout, or in open air speaking, which partakes of shouting, we prolong the vowels, drawling the syllable at each word; but what we gain in sound is lost in clearness of articulation; expression is lost in monotony, because its fineness depends on the infinite variety of which the consonant is capable and bestows on the vowel. Two thousand voices, singing or speaking together, travel no further than one voice. They may fill a certain area more completely with that intricacy of waves which, when very troublesome, we call a din, but each voice exerts its own influence on the air, according to its power, and dies away within certain limits. A second voice acts independently and produces its own separate effect, not fortifying the first, but distinct from it. And so with any number of voices, say 10,000, shouting together, if a single trumpeter were placed among them, the notes of his trumpet would be clearly heard at a distance, where the Babel of voices would have expired in a murmur. Yet, among the din produced by the 10,000 voices the trumpet would be inaudible. To illustrate this theory more clearly, it is plain that 2,000 persons cannot throw stones further than one person. It is true that the air within certain limits will be more full of stones, but they will all come to the ground within a limited area.

The Absurdity of Drinking.—It has become a sort of popular—almost national—faith that it is not possible to be truly happy unless you drink. Among certain classes—and they are by no means exclusively the lowest—drink is the beginning and end of everything. The very name of liquor is held to be synonymous with enjoyment, and the dearer the liquor the more it is prized and coveted. Yet every man who is not a downright drunkard, is well aware that the pleasures of drinking are, beyond a certain point, a mockery, a delusion and a snare. I put it to any one who has stood half the night at a bar or sat half the night in a club room, drinking, smoking, and bandying reckless talk, if the enjoyment of such an evening has been anything like that of a few hours spent at home with a book or newspaper? The evil influence of tavern pleasure on the health is too obvious to be denied by any one, and the illusory nature of the pleasures themselves would be undeniable also, if the persons who indulge in them did not deceive themselves and put the truth out of sight.

No one ever brought any good out of a drinking bout yet. It is a short, feverish spasm of animal enjoyment, which leaves nothing behind but moroseness, regret, bad temper, self-reproach and headache. I should like to ask you, sir, if you say your prayers when you come home in that state? No, you don't. You are ashamed to say them. You postpone them until you have purged yourself, your mind, and your lips by more sober and rational behavior. Next night when you pass the hours quietly at home with a book or a friend, you feel that you have had real enjoyment, and that the time has passed pleasantly, that you have learned something, and that you have not injured your health. You are not ashamed to say your prayers, and you get up next morning with a clear head, a good appetite, and an increased facility for work and enjoyment of life.—*All the Year Round.*

Cowper's Summer House at Olney.—A writer in an English paper says:

"During a recent visit to the village of Olney, in Buckinghamshire, I paid a visit to the Summer-house in which 'The Task' is believed to have been composed. This 'nook,' or 'Summer-parlor,' as Cowper has at different times designated it, is situate at the bottom of the garden attached to the house in which the poet resided from 1767 to 1786, and is a small rustic building of lath and plaster, covered with red tiles, and ran round the interior by a small bench. In this retreat, which is contigious to the tree beneath whose shade Cowper was wont to linger in the peaceful Summer hours, he isolated himself from the social and domestic interruptions to his literary labors, and it is in obvious allusion to the solitude which he here enjoyed that he says in 'The Task:'

> 'Had I the choice of sublinary good,
> What could I wish that I possess not here.'

"This valuable relic—valuable alike to the relic-hunter and the admirers of Cowper—is fast lapsing into ruin and decay. The Summer-house, together with the garden in which it is situate, is held upon lease by Mr. Osborn, a baker and confectioner, of Olney, who has gone to some expense in improving the surrounding property, but whose means are inadequate to the placing of the relic in a proper state of repair. It has been entirely overlooked by the Throckmorton family, who have attended only to those spots associated with the memory of Cowper, which are situate upon their estate near Weston."

Concerning Comets.—A writer remarks in the *Intellectual Observer*:

When first seen in the telescope, a comet usually presents a small round disc of hazy light, somewhat brighter near the centre. As the comet approaches the sun the disc lengthens, and, if the comet is to be a tailed one, traces begin to be seen of a streakiness in the comet's light. Gradually a tail is formed, turned always from the sun. The tail grows brighter and longer, and the head becomes developed into a coma surrounding a distinctly-marked nucleus. Presently the comet is lost to view through its near approach to the sun. But after a while it is again seen, sometimes wonderfully changed in aspect through the effects of solar heat. Some comets are brighter and more striking after passing their perihelion than before; others are quite shorn of their splendor when they reappear.

The latter was the case with the comet of 1835-36, as we learn from Sir John Herschel, who watched it in the Southern skies after it had become invisible to Northern observers. On the other hand, the comet of 1861 burst upon us in its full splendor after perihelion passage. Some comets have more than one tail.

One appeared in 1744 which had no less than six tails, symmetrically disposed (if one can trust the pictures handed down to us) in the figure of a half-opened fan. Others have presented a yet more peculiar appearance, having, besides a tail in the usual position, a second "uncomformable" tail at right angles to the first, or inclined to it at some incongruous, out-of the way angle; for instance, in one case, one hundred and sixty degrees. Sometimes the peculiarity is presented of a perfectly dark gap separating the tail from the head. More commonly a dark space is seen behind the head, but on each side of this space the light from the head is continued so as to form a bright border on each side of the tail.

Anna Seward and the Countess of Northesk.—An extraordinary instance of feminine friendship, of the courage and sacrifice the affections will prompt in woman, was afforded in the relation of Anna Seward to the Countess of Northesk. The Countess, afflicted by a malady which had baffled the most skilful physicians in London, was drawn to Lichfield by the fame of Dr. Darwin. She stayed for some time at his house, and awakened the deepest interest in his family and friends. Miss Seward was especially attracted by her engaging manners and disposition, as well as by sympathy for her peril, and for the distress of her husband and children. She was unwearied in efforts to alleviate the sufferings and the weary hours of the Countess, whose fervent gratitude reacted to enhance to enthusiasm the interest of the fair minstrant. One day Dr. Darwin suggested the possibility of effecting a cure of his patient by transfusing into her veins a supply of vital blood, freshly taken from some healthy person. Anna, then in the full bloom of youth, instantly offered her own veins. The project was abandoned from want of sufficiently delicate instruments. But the Countess was deeply affected by the generous offer of her friend, and repaid it with the most affectionate attachment. She was restored to health, and, on returning home, sent Miss Seward the gift of a set of jewels, in token of her love. They continued to correspond with each other until the tragic death of the Countess by the accidental burning of her dress.—*Alger's Friendships of Women.*

Influence of Mental Anxiety on Disease.—Writers on physiology assure us that an over anxiety of the mind relative to the action of any organ of the body will disturb the natural functions of that organ. For example, if one convinces himself that the action of his heart is disturbed, and that he is threatened with the heart disease, the pulsations of his heart will soon become unfavorably affected—and by the workings of his imagination. There is a gentleman in our city who became impressed that the action of his diaphragm was morbidly affected. He accordingly concentrated his thoughts upon this fancy to such an extent that the natural action (involuntary muscular) was disturbed, and his lungs worked so badly that after going to bed, he would often have to dress himself and take a short promenade in the street before "tired nature's sweet restorer" would visit him. If, however, his attention happened to have been previously occupied by business, lively company, or anything else that would divert his mind from its morbid direction, he fell asleep at once. Physical disturbances, when they really exist, are increased twofold in their intensity, if stimulated by mental anxiety. There seems to be a connection between the mind and the body which gives the former an imperative influence over the latter. A. J. Davis recommends that, when any one finds himself to be affected by any physical disturbance, he should "assert his superiority to the intruder," driving it away, rather than honoring it with a fostering anxiety. A.

Our Squirrels and their Enemies.—Of this most beautiful, active and graceful of all the furred denizens of our woods and plains, there are no less than sixty known varieties, and the number will probably be increased when our Pacific possessions are more fully explored. To the sportsmen east of the Rocky Mountains, the most interesting species are the gray, the fox, and the pine squirrel, called on the tide-water of Maryland and Virginia, the cat squirrel. The gray squirrel frequently migrates in vast numbers, and is then very destructive to the corn crop. To such an extent did their depredations extend in the colony of Pennsylvania, in the year 1749, as to excite the alarm of the authorities, and a bounty of three pence was offered for squirrel scalps, and the colonial treasury was depleted to the extent of £8,000, and nearly rendered bankrupt, 640,000 scalps having been paid for in a single year. In view of this great fecundity, it is fortunate the squirrel has so many enemies, and probably the least destructive of them all is man. The black snake ascends to his nest, and at one fell swoop will destroy a whole litter; the rattle-snake, we are told, will paralyze poor Bunny by the glitter of his eye, and draw him on, an unresisting victim, into the very jaws of death. But the owl is his greatest and most destructive enemy, as towards the close of day he flits on noiseless wing through the darkening woods, and bounces on his unsuspecting prey. The red-tailed hawk is another of his foes, but he is an open enemy, and wages war magnanimously.

The Dark Ages.—In modern Europe, the Middle Ages were called the Dark Ages. Who dares to call them so now? They are seen to be the feet on which we walk, the eyes which we see. 'Tis one of our triumphs to have reinstated them. Their Dante and Alfred, and Wickliffe and Abelard and Bacon; their Magna Charta, decimal numbers, mariner's compass, gunpowder, glass, paper, and clocks; chemistry, algebra, astronomy; their Gothic architecture, their painting—are the delight and tuition of ours. Six hundred years ago, Roger Bacon explained the procession of the equinoxes, and the necessity of reform in the calendar; looking over how many horizons as far as Liverpool and New York, announced that machines can be constructed to drive ships more rapidly than a whole galley of rowers could do, nor would they need anything but a pilot to steer; carriages, to move with incredible speed, without aid of animals, and machines to fly into the air like birds.—*Atlantic Monthly, for January.*

Practical Education.—Education should consist much more than it does in learning to do, to act, to perform. The successful men of the world are those who can accomplish the ends of life, who can by their own energy and skill bring about grand and useful results. Our educational institutions make us learned, cultured, but not sufficiently actors. One reason why very often the young men who have but little education from the schools surpass those who have lived for years in college walls, is because they have been trained to action. Action gives health and strength. Culture gives ease, grace and finish. They belong together, but have been separated. Let them be brought once more into some grand scheme of education, and we shall have men and women as the result who can not only accomplish noble work, but have at the same time fine scholars, with cultivated manners, with grace and dignity of demeanor.—*Herald of Health.*

Paper from Wood.—Many very interesting samples of paper manufactured from wood have been shown at the Paris Exhibition. The invention is not new, but the processes by which the fibres are treated, the method of whitening the material and converting it into a pulp for the manufacture of excellent paper, have only now been successful; and the factories in operation in France and elsewhere abroad are preparing daily from 1,000 to 2,000, and in some instances, 10,000 kilogrammes of pulp per day from wood, for the production of white paper. Hitherto there has been great difficulty in producing paper from wood substances, on account of it not receiving ink and pressure without deterioration.

Shrewd Way of Catching Thieves.—The Paris papers reveal a new style of theft by which jewellers are losers. The thief enters the shop of a dealer in diamonds and pearls, and asks to see some small unset stones. He is well dressed and wears colored spectacles. The stones are laid before him, spread on paper. Being very near-sighted, as his glasses prove, he is obliged to bring his eyes so near to the gems that he can pick them up with the tip of his tongue, and he keeps them in his mouth until out of the shop. If he fears detection, which seldom occurs, he swallows his treasure—whence the slang name of "Swallow it raw," given to this class by the thieves' fraternity. One of them was caught the other day. The diamond merchant, put upon his guard, said he had no small stones, but would have a large supply the next day. A policeman was in waiting; the diamonds were laid upon paper previously impregnated with an extremely bitter drug, which, when the thief put his tongue to them, acted so violently on his sense of taste that he instantly rejected what he had just taken. The policeman appeared and the thief was taken in the act.

Much Injured.—The passion of the French for theatrical amusements, and the patience with which they will wait at the door of theatres for the sake of obtaining a good place for witnessing the performance, are well known. At a crowded French theatre, a woman fell from the gallery into the pit, and was picked up by one of the spectators, who, hearing her groaning, asked her if she was much injured. "Much injured!" exclaimed the woman, "I should think I am. I have lost the best seat in the very middle of the front row."

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